

Lufthansa cut starts Atlantic air fare war

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Lufthansa, the German airline, yesterday declared a fare war on the North Atlantic route, which could thin out some weaker private enterprise and subsidised competition. Pan American, the leading carrier on the transatlantic route, said at once that it was "determined to remain in competition." BOAC described the Lufthansa decision as "disappointing."

From next February, an excursion return trip by Lufthansa from Frankfurt to New York will cost only £87.50. An ordinary one-way economy flight by Pan American from Frankfurt to New York today costs £135.50. And Air France announced late last night that it would apply for a fare even lower than Lufthansa proposes—£75 for Paris-New York return fare for a group.

By extending the time limit for return on its excursion ticket from three weeks to 45 days, Lufthansa seems certain to make this "special" ticket suitable for almost

business and other trips; travellers will want the year validity of the many ticket.

though standing alone, the other North Atlantic carriers, the Germans expect some other European lines to have shown a "friendly" attitude so far will follow them, now that the cards are down. For the passengers, this is a good thing. The new fare is expected to last for six and 18 months, the price of cheaper fares will be the end to the ticket transferability of the airlines.

airlines support the sponsored system of fares and they are all, Lufthansa included, best by intense competition among themselves. It has been heightened in recent years by a huge growth in charter travel, and competition by a seat surplus since the introduction of the Boeing jumbo jet.

arguments that have gone on since the summer in Montreal at national Air Transport Association meetings, the German airline has stood firm, accepting a basic high fare, but offering a wide range of discounts to the young, the poor, and others.

Lufthansa says the schemes

approved by IATA would produce a fare pattern of gothic complexity—69 different fares, the Germans claim—which would cost an extra £3 millions a year in administrative costs to apply. In addition, Lufthansa claims that the IATA plan would allow for cheating—for example, a passenger booking long in advance could cancel his trip and sell the ticket to a later traveller.

Lufthansa made its announcement in Cologne as the extended deadline ran out for it to agree with the IATA plan. At the same time, the Director-General of IATA, Mr Knut Hammarström, announced in Geneva that falling agreement from the Germans—fare structures in IATA have to be unanimously agreed—members would be free to choose their own fares from February 1. He said he did not expect this would result in an "all-out price war."

Among the first, and most vehement, responses to the German initiative came from BOAC, which has led the way, with schemes like the Earlybird fare, towards a concept of air fares which Lufthansa has rejected; it is also next up the league table from Lufthansa as the third heaviest transatlantic carrier.

BOAC said: "We shall be asking the Government to introduce the lower fares that

we had expected to achieve by the calm processes of international agreement. The initiative for lower fares originally came from BOAC, and it is disappointing to us that the fares agreement supported by 38 of the 39 airlines concerned should now be upset by Lufthansa in this way."

Pan American, the leading North Atlantic carrier, said it regretted that one of the 22 carriers on the North Atlantic was unable to accept the IATA recommendation. It added that it was "determined to remain in competition." Air Canada warned of "some inconvenience and confusion for the travelling public" but said it would take advantage of the new situation to offer cheaper fares, and simplify the fare structures.

Eight fares

Far from creating a fare jungle on the densely served Atlantic run, the Germans feel that they are taking a necessary step towards simplifying the situation. Already the combinations of high and low season fares, and advance bookings, and youth fares and limited period tickets, has produced 52 categories of fare; this would have increased under the IATA plan to 69. The Germans feel that with only eight fares, the public will be served more efficiently.

Lufthansa regards the present situation as experimental and will use the time to test customer reaction. When its customers have expressed a view, Lufthansa wants to talk with its fellow IATA members again. "Lufthansa is convinced now, as before, of the need for international agreement within the framework of IATA," it said. The earliest date for more talks would be the IATA meeting next autumn.

Lufthansa's ordinary first-class and economy fares will not be changed; the airline clearly intends to embrace most of its passengers in the excursion category. Lufthansa, the Icelandic airline, may find much of the ground cut from under its feet by Lufthansa, in its role of the cheap carrier to America. Lines like Aer Lingus, with slender resources and depending on services to America, could be hurt by the German initiative, which Pan Am and TWA can weather almost any storm.

One major brake remains preventing Lufthansa, or any line, from scooping the transatlantic pool—the route licences, which mean that the German line can apply its fares from Frankfurt but not, for instance, from London. There are no direct flights by Lufthansa from London to the American east coast.

Salient features from the new eight-stage German fare scheme are: Low season round trip, excursion fare, valid for from 14 to 45 days—£87.50. High season excursion—£112.50. Youth tariff for 12 to 21-year-olds, low season—£81. Youth tariff, high season—£100.



Closely observed by Russell Johnston MP (left) and John Pardoe MP (right), the new President of the Liberal Party, Mr Stephen Terrell, QC, yesterday advised Young Liberals who did not believe in liberalism to get out and join another party

Liberal views defined

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Liberalism in action was the theme of the opening day of the Liberal assembly in Scarborough yesterday. The final debate—on Lord Wade's motion reaffirming total opposition to the Immigration Bill—brought all sections of the party into agreement.

Even the Young Liberals who have criticised the Parliamentary performance of their party, recognised that Liberal members of both Houses had worked hard to modify the Bill.

Mr Stephen Terrell, QC, president-elect of the party, opened with a definition of liberalism intended to exclude those (unnamed) members of the Young Liberals thought to be acting against the interests of the party.

Mr Terrell, who helped to prepare a report on relations between the Young Liberals and the party for Mr Thorpe, had been expected to cane the youngsters sharply. Commentators at the assembly were advised to watch the face of Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, who was in the front row of the platform.

Mr Hain however, managed to look studiously vacant, and patted the table in applause when Mr Terrell had finished. The president-elect's definition of liberalism as "freedom—no licence. We uphold the rule of law not only because it is the means of protecting our own individual freedom, but also because it sets the limit so that freedom does not encroach upon the equal rights of our neighbours to their freedom."

He then attacked those he thought were attacking this liberalism—advocates of "way-out" policies which the party had not approved; demonstrators damaging other people's property; those who used slogans more readily than logic; and those who used the language of socialism or anarchism to their liberalism.

Such people, he said, should realise that the majority of Liberals had dedicated much of their time and energy in sustaining the true faith of liberalism, and were not prepared to let the Liberal Party be taken from carrying out its duty to give our fellow men the opportunity of Liberal representation at local and national level.

Better, he said, that the people he had criticised should get out and join a party which has no aspirations at all, or one which is not dedicated as we are to liberalism.

Mr Terrell's report found that there were few complaints from senior Liberals about the Young Liberals, but that there was a

Catholics turn bitter as 219 are interned

By SIMON WINCHESTER

Mr Brian Faulkner's announcement yesterday that more than 200 of the men detained under the terms of the Special Powers Act have now been formally and indefinitely interned has produced a mood of deep and bitter disappointment among Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority.

Opposition politicians who earlier this week were beginning to take a conciliatory view of the crucial London talks to be chaired by Mr Maudling have now firmly slammed the door in the Home Secretary's face.

Minority rights groups in Ulster have condemned the decision, under which many more men have been interned than had been anticipated. The IRA, still very much in evidence in Belfast, Londonderry, and all the country areas in spite of the internment policy, is confidently expected to react swiftly.

Street rioting that broke out in the Ardoyne and Old Park areas of Belfast yesterday cannot be directly ascribed to Mr Faulkner's announcement, but the province is extremely tense, and the IRA Provisionals can be expected to take advantage of a situation that has angered many thousands of Catholics, whether they are IRA supporters or not.

Internment orders, issued under Regulation 12 of the Special Powers Act, were delivered to each of the 219 men at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, soon after the release of 14 detainees, most of whom are believed to have been members of the People's Democracy. A further 29 men are still being held in the internment cells in Crumlin Road gaol and on the board the prison ship Maidstone. It is assumed that some may face criminal charges and others may be released.

Mr Faulkner went to some length to justify his Government's moral position on the formal introduction of a policy of internment without trial for the first time in 10 years. "Those who uphold the rights of the individual should also consider the rights of society as a whole," he said.

The community was being intimidated and the policy had been introduced for the protection of the citizens of Northern Ireland. The measures had not been directed against the Roman Catholics as a religious group, but against the organisations that sponsored and practised violence.

The Government, Mr Faulkner said, had been forced to make a pre-emptive move against these organisations, and it would continue to pursue relentlessly men belonging to them.

Mr Faulkner said that more than 80 of those interned were Catholics in the Provisional and Official wings of the IRA, but it is known that many who

have been held are fairly elderly, have been interned before during previous campaigns, and are probably no longer active members of the IRA.

Many of these men would make up the "Old Contemptibles," as it were, of the IRA, and there were some surprises that Mr Faulkner had chosen to crack down so heavily on them.

Active leaders of the Provisionals, such as Mr Billy Kelly and the new Lord Cathal, have now escaped beyond the jurisdiction of the Stormont Government. Their influence on IRA tactics and the emergence of new and tougher leaders of the movement have ensured that the IRA is still very much a force to be reckoned with.

To this extent, the internment policy has so far palpably failed. Of all the judges that could be changed of late to include rural terrorism as well as urban vio-

Faulkner statement, page 6; Other Ulster news, back page

lence. The army believes this trend will continue, although it expects some urban trouble in the next few days as a direct reaction to yesterday's news.

In line with the regulations of the Special Powers Act, the Government has also established a three-man advisory committee which will review pleas made by the individual internees.

Only the chairman of the committee has been named so far—Mr James Brown, an Ulster county court judge and a Protestant. A former colleague of Judge Brown said yesterday: "Of all the judges that could have been chosen, he is the most obviously impartial and non-political. Of course, people are bound to object to him simply on religious grounds, but I am convinced that he will bend over backwards to be fair."

The most immediately depressing reaction to Mr Faulkner's announcement came from the leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, Mr Gerry Fitt, said interment was a step on the way to bringing order back to the streets.

He was scornful of Mr Gerry Fitt's apparently final refusal to participate in the London talks. "It was just an excuse not to take part. Mr Fitt and his political colleagues are in such a state of intimidation that they could not go in any case. If Mr Fitt went, he might well be killed or injured, and he knows this well. Internment is just the excuse he wanted."

Jan Aitken writes: The Government last night reaffirmed that there could be no question

Canada buys Tristar

AIR CANADA announced yesterday that it has signed a new contract to buy 10 Lockheed Tristar jets with an option on nine others. The contract is a modification of an earlier agreement made in December, 1968. The aircraft will cost \$18.1 millions each (about £7 millions) — an increase of only \$840,000 (about £250,000) after Lockheed's and Rolls-Royce difficulties.

'Bunny' charge

A MAN was charged yesterday with the attempted murder and rape of the "bunny girl" Antonia Drabcyk. She was found injured in Reading on Saturday morning. William Kenneth Asher (22), a factory worker, of Donnington Gardens, Reading, will appear in court today.

Anti-smoking

THE GOVERNMENT has given £100,000 for a television anti-smoking campaign to the Health Education Council. Beginning on Sunday, Independent Television will show four films, one of which suggests that smoking saps sex appeal. The whole campaign will cost £132,000.

UN chief

THE FINNISH representative at the UN, Mr Max Jakobson, is likely to be Britain's choice as successor to U Thant as Secretary-General.

Ten set out to seek a surplus

By HELLA PICK and ANTHONY HARRIS

The Finance Ministers of Group of Ten devoted their first meeting in London today to speeches when they met to discuss the dollar

problem before them. In dollars the rest of the world is expected to carry a heavy burden of payments. It is not easy to agree.

John Connolly, the US Treasury, put about \$13,000 millions; Pierre-Faul Schmitter, director of the International Monetary Fund, suggested \$8,000 millions. The US, through Signor Ferrarini, argued that it was not able to aim at a US \$10 billion stage, but a big shock for a world economy and trade was being adjusted to it. He suggested a gradual move towards balance.

Japanese Finance Minister Masuzaki, said that Japan had not afforded a contribution to the pool because economy was in a bad way, apologised for Japan's imbalanced surplus this year, and it would not happen again. Anthony Barber did not say he might have apolo-

gised for the British surplus in much the same terms. Today he will put forward some British proposals for resolving the crisis.

No one pretended that yesterday's bare statement of positions represented much progress, but at least the Ministers, in their first full-dress encounter since the crisis began, looked about matters of substance and were procedure. Italy produced some novel and unexpected technical proposals which could provide a method of tackling monetary reform—once the numbers are agreed.

There is a double difficulty about the numbers. Even if there was agreement about the size of adjustment required, the trading nations remain reluctant to move to new exchange rates if the US surcharge on imports is not removed. The US wants to keep the surcharge until it is sure that there is real assurance of a sound balance of payments—which includes adequate exchange rate moves. This remains, in the words of an official, "a chicken and egg situation."

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Footballer is cleared

John Morrissey, an Everton player, was cleared at the pool Crown Court yesterday of helping with the disposal of cigarettes worth £9,818. He was acquitted on the direction of Judge Gerrard. Morrissey (31), of Aintree, Liverpool, now faces four charges of receiving stolen goods, whisky and beer. He denied all the charges. The trial continues today.

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A short circuit at General Electric

By PETER HILLMORE

ANNUAL company meetings, so their exponents argue, are tangible proof of democracy in action, the time when management accounts to shareholders for its actions over the year. If so, then democracy moves in rapid ways.

Yesterday, one of the country's largest companies, General Electric, accounted to a handful of shareholders in precisely 45 minutes for a year in which it declared numerous redundancies, was hit by strikes, and reached a turnover of over £1,000 millions.

Only six questions were asked by the shareholders present—about 300 out of a total of 250,000—and the meeting would have ended even earlier if some demon-

strators had not slowed things up. Members of the Shareholders Action Group, who have been to GEC meetings in the past, demonstrated outside London's Park Lane Hotel as shareholders arrived, distributing leaflets attacking the company's policies at home and overseas.

The half a dozen demonstrators sat patiently while a demutatory question on turnover was asked, and then spoke out against the company's policies in South Africa—six of its 13 overseas subsidiaries are based there—and its manufacture of bombing devices used by the American army in Vietnam.

They accused the company of genocide and claimed its policies "are made by a small group of men whose interests are not those of the people they are supposed to serve."

Not unnaturally, shareholders tend to be dedicated company men and there were some restless murmurs at this attack on the organisation which was paying them a final dividend of 10 per cent. The £40,000 a year chairman, Lord Nelson, and the managing director, Sir Arnold Weinstock, sat impassive.

But Sir Arnold could not remain impassive for long. When one of the demonstrators interrupted Lord Nelson's reply he took action. Clearly objecting to this intrusion into his company's affairs by a shareholder—each of the demonstrators held at least one share to entitle him to the meeting—he shouted out: "Shut up. You

just shut up, you've had your say." And banged the table furiously.

The sight of the managing director making more noise than the demonstrators. But it perturbed GEC officials, who had taken elaborate precautions to prevent a disturbance and eject troublemakers. A uniformed policeman stood discreetly in the background and press photographers had been excluded.

Lord Nelson bravely continued speaking after Sir Arnold's outburst and one member of the audience shouted out encouragingly: "Carry on Nelson." The shareholders expected Nelson to do his duty, which he did, and thankfully declared the dividend passed and the meeting closed, just in time for lunch.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Sir Alec helps wash away sour taste of Anglo-Egyptian past

From DAVID HURST: Cairo, September 15

Sir Alec Douglas-Home left Cairo for Morocco today after what both sides evidently consider to have been a quietly successful visit in terms of Anglo-Egyptian relations. But it is clearly going to make little impact on the search for a Middle East peace settlement which was the main concern of the talks.

Its success lies mainly perhaps in the final symbolic eradication of the bad memories of the past. If it took the spectacle of Sir Alec astride a camel by the

'Worse than Rogers'

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, September 15

An Israeli official tonight called Sir Alec Douglas-Home's ideas on Middle East peace "worse than the Rogers plan."

From Israelis, that is, is a severe

indeed.

The Foreign Ministry today

received from the British

Embassy a full text of what Sir

Alec said to his Egyptian hosts

in Cairo on Monday night.

Officials commented that there

was nothing really new in

Britain's support "for the total

withdrawal" idea expressed by

Dr Jarring in his peace initiative

last February. It was

"worse than Rogers" in that

the United States Secretary of

State, in his 1969 plan, had at

least allowed for minor adjust-

ments in the pre-1967 borders.

In particular, the officials felt

that Sir Alec's timing was

wrong. "Since there is now no

negotiation going on regarding

the borders of peace, and since

the matter has to be worked

out in free negotiation, Sir

Alec's intervention was not a

positive contribution towards

peace," the officials said.

They also complained of a

contradiction between Sir

Alec's reference to "agreed

borders" and his attempt to

draw the borders in advance of

agreement.

Sir Alec has drawn as

expected an almost Pavlovian

response from the Israelis

because he committed the sin of

drawing boundaries in advance

of negotiation. Israelis feel

passionately that this merely

encourages the Egyptians to

insist on "all or nothing" —

and thereby makes peace more

remote than ever. However,

part of this pique is put on

because Israeli hopes of early

prospects for peace, or even a

partial settlement, are almost

at zero anyway.

Perhaps Sir Alec would have

gone away more lightly if he had

not agreed to be photographed

in Arab clothing. He is

expected here early next year

and one official suggested to me

tonight off the record — that

the Foreign Secretary should be

invited to put on a skull cap

and prayer shawl.

Mr Abba Eban, the Foreign

Minister, left here tonight for

London on a day's private visit

— his mother lives there — on

his way to New York, where he

will press the case for a

resumption of American deliv-

eries of Phantom fighter-

bombers for Israel. Mr Eban

expects to be in London again

on his way back from New

York.

End of line

The Lunokhod moon vehicle is weakening and may be nearing the end of its life, according to a Russian report.

pyramids to bring the message home then that, diplomatically as well as physically, was the high point of his visit.

His gesture may have amused

Egyptians, but it did not cause

derision. That can be gauged

from the protective way they

defend Sir Alec (who was practi-

cally forced by his own com-

patriots to get on his creature

anyways) against British criti-

cism which to them and to some

British diplomats too, sounds

like a pompous voice from the

past. As an Egyptian diplo-

matic correspondent said:

"They are our pyramids. We

are proud of them and Sir Alec

is welcome to ride on one of

our camels too."

Similarly, for those with

more detailed memories, the

spectacle of a British Foreign

Secretary explaining himself to

Egyptians at a press confer-

ence in the Hilton Hotel, where

British Army barracks once

stood, is another reminder of

how things have changed.

It is perhaps this climate of

stability which may have led

some Egyptians to believe that

the visit will have more posi-

tive results, in terms of peace-

seeking diplomacy, than any of

Sir Alec's public statements

seem to warrant.

He kept saying that he had

gone further than his Harro-

gate speech, the basic text of

Britain's new, supposedly,

"pro-Arab" stance — and

when I asked the diplomatic

correspondent what new he

could detect in Sir Alec's

speech on Monday night, he

replied: "Ah, but he made it in

Egypt, and after sitting on the

camel."

In his press conference Sir

Alec resolutely resisted all

efforts to draw him into a

debated interpretation of his

Harrogate speech or the

British-sponsored Security

Council resolution. There is

clearly going to be no impor-

tant new British diplomatic

initiative.

Britain, said Sir Alec, is not

in

the

trans-

Arabian pipeline

(Tapline) was blown up in

Jordan in two places on

Tuesday night for the second

time within six days. The two

explosions occurred at points 15

and 18 miles from the Syrian

border east of the village of

Umm Al-Jamal. They caused

holes 4ft x 2ft in the pipe.

Tapline is a subsidiary of the

American oil company, Aramco

and carries 475,000 barrels of

crude oil a day, 750 miles from

Dhahran in Saudi Arabia

through Jordan and Syria to

terminals at Zahran near Sidon

in Lebanon.

A spokesman for the

Jordanian Ministry of the

Interior said yesterday that

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border from Syria" had

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Raiders blamed for pipeline explosion

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

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TWO days of fine weather have temporarily improved the mood and the prospects of the many refugees and West Bengal peasants washed out of their camps and roadside huts as the Northern Bengal floods have spread southwards.

Twenty-five of the 32 refugee camps in the Bangaon district 50 miles north-west of Calcutta have been affected by the floods and some have had to be abandoned. Every yard of high ground on the road from Bangaon to Boirah is now occupied by refugees, many of whom have had to move their makeshift dwellings from stretches of road now deep under water.

According to Bangaon officials, perhaps 100,000 people, refugees and locals, are now cut off in the sense that road vehicles cannot reach them. But supplies are getting through, carried by a combination of country boats and bullock carts, to both the camps and to the villages to which there is now no access by road.

The past two days of a good weather have brought a period of feverish rebuilding. Since most homes in West Bengal sit on a platform of baked mud, along the road to Boirah refugees and other families are rebuilding the mud floors of their houses on the roadside and shaping new dried mud ovens.

In none of the camps or

refugee settlements I visited in the past two days there was yet

a serious shortage of food, and

the village markets display the

usual range of foodstuffs and

other goods.

In low-lying camps, where

there is no possibility of a mass

move to higher ground, the

Indian authorities have saved

the day, as they did earlier in

Northern Bengal, by supplying

quantities of split bamboo to

build raised platforms above

the water level inside the tents

and huts.

For the moment the picture

is even sometimes misleadingly

idyllic. Refugee and village

children are treating the flood

waters as giant swimming baths

and splash happily around sub-

merged bridges and huts.

Losses of livestock have not

been heavy, although damage to

crops and buildings, not yet

estimated, will be high. About

150

HOME AND OVERSEAS

Dahrendorf articles questioned by European Parliament

From a Special Correspondent: Brussels, September 15

The European Commission faces one of its most embarrassing confrontations yet with European Parliament. Next week, the president of the Parliament's Christian Democratic group, Herr Hans-August Lucker, of the West German Bundestag, will ask the commission for its views on two articles in which Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, commissioner responsible for foreign relations, strongly criticised the structure of the Common Market. This will be the first time that a member of the commission has been attacked in public by members of another Community institution.

Veiled threat by police

From MARGOT MAYNE: Paris, September 15

Flanked by four of his dismissed colleagues, M. Gerald Monate, general secretary of the Federation of Police Unions, gave a warning at a press conference today of extremely tough action by the unions unless the Government eased its hard line against the police.

Holding a press conference on police grievances is an unprecedented event, and is seen as an act of defiance in itself against the Minister of the Interior, M. Marcellin, whose recent severity has not relieved a tense situation. Five hundred and fifty telegrams of support from police unions all over France had expressed determination not to rest until the dismissed men were reinstated, M. Monate said.

M. Monate offered the alternatives: "If the Government gives up some of its authority, there will be no conflict. Otherwise, we will be forced to launch an extremely tough action by resuming all our rights of citizens." These include the constitutional right to strike, denied to the police by a series of postwar laws. The United Police had unanimously agreed at its Evian congress last week to invade the Prime Minister's office if their case was not heard. But this had not meant that they would arrive armed with machine guns, said M. Monate, merely that a delegation would stay there until they were heard.

To represent them as being intent on anti-Govern-

ment action for political reasons was totally false. It was true that not all the police voted for the Gaullist Party, but politics were not an issue.

Almost immediately after the unions had received a conciliatory letter from the Prime Minister, M. Chaban-Delella, M. Marcellin yesterday announced the dismissal of five leading police union members. He had promised last June that the chief police grievances would be met before the autumn. But on September 3, he issued a new scheme which ignored their main complaints.

He was evidently unwilling to acknowledge that these were extremely strong and deep. They concerned cash but mainly houses, not basic pay. Above this, the men wanted a thorough overhaul of the way the police were used. They were not the Government's mercenaries.

The implication was that they resented being used in ways that increased the public sense of being under surveillance. Certainly, half a dozen stationary police vans containing 20 or 30 uniformed men are seen almost every night on Paris streets.

If no compromise is reached at a meeting between M. Marcellin and a police delegation, the press was told, they would arrive armed with machine guns, said M. Monate, merely that a delegation would stay there until they were heard.

To represent them as being intent on anti-Govern-

The cause is two articles that appeared this summer in the German weekly "Die Zeit", and were reported at length in the Guardian of August 3. In them, Dahrendorf, using the pseudonym of Wieland Europa, also criticised many of the Community's existing policies. He described the commission as "a bureaucratic leviathan" and the European Parliament sessions as "a farce".

The articles were greeted outside the commission as provoking a much-needed debate about the nature of the Community. But the debate has turned sour for two reasons. Calling for Dahrendorf's resignation, the CDU members of the Bundestag used the opportunity to renew their campaign for a CDU member of the commission. At present, the West German quota is made up of Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, a Social Democrat, and Dahrendorf himself, who is a member of the Free Democratic Party.

Secondly, Professor Dahrendorf came up against the principle of the collegiality of the nine-man commission. According to this, the commission must always present a formal unanimous front to the outside world.

The commission has had some painful deliberations about the consequences of Dahrendorf's articles, and has yet to adopt a final position. Dr. Sico Mansholt, commissioner responsible for agriculture, holds the traditional view that the commission is the nucleus of a future European Government, has implied that Dahrendorf should resign.

His argument is believed to rest firmly on the collegiate principle. If Dahrendorf's views are not shared by all the members of the commission then Dahrendorf should offer his resignation. The CDU group in the European Parliament is asking the commission if it is of the opinion that, in the eyes of European public opinion, Dahrendorf's articles "seriously harm the responsibility and authority of the commission." Although the SPD, the Gaullists, and the liberal groups in the European Parliament have said they will not join in the argument, they have promised to be lively.

5 Greeks held by Rome police

Five Greeks said to belong to an anti-Government organisation have been arrested in Rome. They have been charged with possessing dynamite and other explosives. The police said yesterday that the five were arrested in a police raid on Tuesday.

had stayed away, but the Ministry of Education put the figure at 40 per cent. Attendance in schools has varied widely throughout the country, from about 10 per cent to 90 per cent.

Most of France's 3,800,000

secondary school children went to school this morning, were enrolled and given their timetables and then told to go home. As Thursday is a weekly holiday, classes will not resume until Friday when the teachers are expected to return.

Eight trade unions representing almost all the 200,000 secondary teachers had ordered the 24-hour strike, in protest against "the disturbing degradation in working conditions and the reduction of holidays." They complained that the Education Minister, Olivier Guichard, had refused to listen to their complaints.

Mr. Guichard said the strike was unjustified, as the teachers' unions were officially represented on the education councils, and had every opportunity of being heard.

Economist stabbed

President Yahya Khan's economic adviser, Mr. Mian Muzfar Ahmad, was taken to hospital with an abdominal wound yesterday after a man had entered his office in Rawalpindi, drawn a knife, and stabbed him.

Government officials said later that the assailant was an air-conditioning supervisor who had recently been dismissed from the Government's Capital Development Authority.

Hospital spokesmen said Mr. Ahmad was not in danger. — Reuters.



Nafiseh, an Iranian model (foreground), wearing a fur ensemble based on early miniatures and peasant costumes. It has been designed, with those in the background, in honour of the twenty-fifth centenary of the founding of the Persian Empire and was shown at the Iranian embassy in London yesterday. The gold leather coat with purple Persian lamb yoke is worn with a white ermine top and matching purple calf floor-length skirt.

More for arms than education

From RICHARD BOURNE: Geneva, September 15

"Developed" states of the world are still spending more on defence than on education, whereas developing countries, with all their military commitments, have their priorities the other way round. A paper by UNESCO for the International Conference of Education here gives some disturbing new statistics on the global state of formal education systems.

In 1967 all countries, excluding China, North Korea, and North Vietnam, were spending 7.2 per cent of the world's gross national product on arms and armies, as against 5 per cent on education and 2.5 per cent on health. For North America, the relevant percentages were 9.1, 5.9, and 2.3; for Europe, including the USSR, they were 7.5, 4.7, and 3.1. In the United Kingdom, the balance between education and defence shifted in favour of education last year.

By contrast the percentages in Africa, 3.3, 2.3, and 1.5 (education), and in Asia, they were 2.9, 3.8, and 0.5; and in Latin America, they were 2.2, 3.6, and 1.7. The only group of developing countries with an advanced sense of priorities were the Arab States "for obvious reasons," as the paper adds.

Worldwide public expenditure in education, the delegates learned, more than doubled from 54,000 millions in 1960 to 132,000 millions in 1968. But these resources were remarkably concentrated, making the poorest child in Harlem or Glasgow a veritable Etion by world standards.

In 1968, 120,000 millions were spent on education in developed countries, compared with 12,000 millions in the rest; in fact, the share of the developing countries actually declined from 9 per cent in 1960 to 8.5 per cent five years later, and has remained about stationary since then. The rate of increase of spending in both sectors of the world has been falling back in the latter half of the sixties.

While the proselytes of "deschooling" spread out from the US, the rest of the world is still, trending along, attempting to make some success in getting more children into orthodox schooling. Between 1960-61 and

1967-8, the percentage of primary children throughout the world attending school at any level rose from 63 per cent to 68 per cent; the figures for secondary school age rose from 32 per cent to 39 per cent.

The biggest job was in higher education, again largely concentrated in the wealthy world. Whereas in 1960-61 there were six students for every 100 people aged 20-24, seven years later there were 10. In Europe the proportion almost doubled to 16.1 per cent and in North America half the age group was in higher education.

Figures comparing the input and output of school systems show that in Africa, for instance, the median cost to the system for everyone who completed a primary course was twice what it should be. This meant that dropping out and the repetition of terms was taking place on such a scale that, had this not happened, twice as many primary graduates could have been produced.

Being run by the International Bureau of Education a UNESCO agency, the conference was on the chance of success at school in relation to a child's social background — has had another paper which throws doubt on the comforting British platitude that it is easier for a working-class background to get into higher education than for his counterparts elsewhere.

Although 27.2 per cent of United Kingdom students are of working-class background, compared with 23.9 per cent of Norwegian students, for example, workers as a percentage of the total active population are quoted as being only 55.4 per cent in Norway compared with 71.5 per cent in the United Kingdom.

Introducing the conference Mr. John Fobes, acting director-general of UNESCO, said that for too long been considered an optional if not a luxury adjunct to the traditional education systems. But it was now considered to be "irreplaceable" particularly for children from the most disadvantaged groups.

Yevtushenko for the United States

From DUSKO DODER: Washington, September 15

SOVIET authorities have agreed to allow Yevgeny Yevtushenko to visit the United States in the new year. Embassy officials in Washington confirm that the controversial poet will visit the United States as a guest of Doubleday Company, his American publisher.

The visit was originally scheduled for October, when a new book of Yevtushenko's poems entitled "Stolen Apples" is to be published. A spokesman for Doubleday said the trip was postponed for unspecified reasons until January.

Yevtushenko, whose trips to the United States in 1963

Better homes aid racial harmony

Finance companies should be compelled to quote their rates of interest in all advertisements for loans and in agreements for house purchase. This is one of the recommendations by the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration which would help everybody living in deprived areas.

Members of the immigrant community often have difficulty in raising mortgages from local councils or building societies for the shabby city centre property that so often is their first home. They may turn to less reputable finance houses which charge interest rates of anywhere between 13.4 per cent and 24.6 per cent, the report says. This compares with a building society interest rate of 9.4 per cent.

Other proposals to help to prevent such obvious exploitation include the suggestion that building societies should consider greater flexibility in their attitude towards older property with the possible introduction of slightly higher interest rates to cover added risk. The report also presses for greater provision of local legal advice on housing.

The committee's other recommendations cover such subjects as: overcrowding, harassment, housing associations, urban renewal, and the provision of pre-scholarship allowances. These changes would benefit other less privileged sections of society as well as immigrants, who face many of the same problems.

Vague figures

The report says that the Government should work out some means of collecting accurate information and statistics about their housing. It is abundantly clear from evidence we took that the extent of the problem of immigrant housing is not known either to Central Government or to local authorities. We were hampered throughout our inquiry by our inability to get the facts, and we cannot understand either how local authorities know their own needs and make them known to the Central Government or how the Central Government can respond realistically without much more accurate estimates on which to work.

The Government should also see what is necessary to help immigrants to find work in the new and expanding towns and escape the overcrowded city centres. Councils building new developments should remember that immigrants may have larger families and need bigger homes. They should also think of allocating sites for different forms of worship in new developments, and employ immigrants on their staffs, particularly where they might have frequent contact with fellow immigrants. Councils, the Government, building societies, and housing associations should publish housing information in other languages.

The Select Committee decided to limit its investigation to a single session, but still managed to visit areas of high immigration, including Lambeth, Lewisham, and Paddington in London, and Birmingham, Bedford, Nottingham, and Bradford. "We do not find it strange that immigrants should settle, and continue to live, in particular areas," the committee says. "Nor do we find it surprising that the largest influx of coloured immigrants should be found in the centres of towns, where housing is often inferior to that of the suburbs."

"Immigrant heads of households have come to this country in their own colour and in their own journeys here, often at a high cost, and they must be repaid; the standards of living in this country are higher; many wish to send money home to their families."

A major problem which follows exorbitant rates of interest on housing loans is multi-occupation. In Birmingham, for example, the multi-occupied properties were owned or lived in by immigrants. In Bedford, about 40 per cent of the immigrant community shared homes even though mortgages have been readily available for smaller houses and the financial pressure on housing is less.

Rough guide

"For these reasons, it would be natural for immigrants, many of whom are in lower paid, unskilled employment, to seek the cheapest housing available. The cheapest housing will tend to be the poorer housing in the centres of towns and cities. Many immigrants will therefore buy or rent old decaying houses to live in them in overcrowded conditions."

The committee stresses the abysmal lack of accurate information, partly the result of the unreliability of the 1966 census. The umbrella council had found variations of up to 40 per cent during house-to-house research, the highest discrepancies being in areas of immigrant multi-occupation. So the 6.7 per cent coloured immigrant proportion of the population there can only be a very rough guide.

The report is specific about the housing conditions. In Lambeth we saw bad housing of the type we were to see often again — damp walls and floors, bare live electric wiring, peeling wallpaper, mould, rickety staircases, rotting floorboards, loose hardboard partitions, insufficient natural light, kitchens and bathrooms without provision for hot water and shared by two or three families.

"We were depressed by the cramped living conditions — in one: partitioned part of a room not more than seven feet by nine feet were beds and cots for four people — and by the lack of amenity and playing space for children. But we were impressed by the efforts of many tenants to make such depressing premises into clean well furnished homes for their families."

The report stresses the effect of housing on race relations.

PLANNING correspondent Judy Hillman looks at the recommendations made by the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration which would help everybody living in deprived areas.

"Improvements in housing both of indigenous people and immigrants, will improve race relations because they remove some deep causes of friction and resentment. Failure to cope with bad housing has the reverse effect."

"We sense that the next 10 years or so will be the testing time for race relations. We were told many times that the immigrants have put up with bad housing conditions because they are often better than those from which they came. Their children, born and brought up here, will make comparisons not with countries they have never seen but with what they see around them."

The committee says immigrants will gradually disperse, partly because their social, economic, and educational needs would be better served. However, dispersal will always be a matter of individual choice.

Obstacles should be removed and it should be made much easier for immigrants to find work and move into homes in new and expanding towns. The committee also calls for a survey of the Environment's surprise at there being 2,000 Asians in Crawley: "Since new and expanding towns provide an outlet not only for overcrowded populations but an opportunity for voluntary dispersal, we would have expected the department to be better aware of what is happening in them."

The report also suggests the establishment of a standing committee of all London boroughs to consider the dispersal of immigrants.

The appointment of welfare officers in slum clearance areas could help to prevent immigrants moving to other districts with equally poor, crowded housing. However, the committee places emphasis on the role of rehabilitation in providing immigrants with better homes. The Government should study the advantages of speeding the improvement programme. It should advise local authorities and consider the necessary extra finance.

The report suggests there may be further scope for housing associations, but stresses the importance of administrative and operational. "Where they are small, as they often are, this last consideration is not always met," the committee says. It would also like to see official guidance on the legality of selling housing association properties to tenants.

The committee suggests that the Government should set up a group on the problems of communication.

The second general receives special attention because of the committee's conviction that the next decade will be crucial in race relations. Children in areas of multi-occupied and overcrowded housing can suffer damage to their health," the report says. "There are few but hardly lesser perils in the social and educational handicaps they will suffer."

One figure shows the number of coloured children in care rises from 9,000 in 1960 to 34,300 per cent this increase which cannot be accounted for by the tens of thousands of children who look on the residential home as a status symbol, rather than a boarding school.

The report concludes that give disproportionate resources to immigrants, the truth that many of the things we most urgently need doing in places we have seen we benefit indigenous and immigrant populations alike."

Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration. Volume one, Report on Housing. Volumes two and three: Evidence, documents, and index price £3.60 each. Leader comment, page 12.

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HOME NEWS

Class and the ghetto

By our own Reporter

Anthony Crosland, MP, in a Fabian tract published yesterday that the Labour Party is being turned into a class party unless local authorities take a wider responsibility for housing social groups.

The committee also believes that the Labour Party's "fair rents" policy can only give another "spiral" to the wage-price spiral. It will have an effect on wages claims going far beyond the policy. The policy will be "inflationary", and it is in dispute that "fair rents" are on average twice as high as present rents.

He suggested that a new centre for Labour Party research might be able to tap resources such as foundations and trusts which at present were not available to the party's research department at Transport House.

He also suggested that the centre should be controlled by and responsible to the Labour Party, and could be headed by one of the younger Labour MPs. It would be important for the centre to maintain close links with the universities.

Mr Crosland, who was speaking at a press conference to launch his new Fabian pamphlet on housing, identified five specific areas which needed re-examining — economic growth; poverty and low incomes; the linked issues of equality, taxation, and public expenditure; urban problems; and State intervention in private industry.

"It is time the party woke up to the serious situation and got down to preparing for a new Labour Government. We have to ask ourselves why we did not do more in office: why we did not retain the confidence of the electorate; and how we can do better next time."

Mr Crosland says that the Labour Party has a demand for smaller council houses for young married couples, the elderly, students, and single workers will fall heavily on the local authority.

In spite of these new tenants, the Labour Party will still be a case for an "indiscriminate government" to all council tenants. The Labour Party provided an indiscriminate subsidy to the owner-occupier — an indiscriminate subsidy to council tenants.

Mr Crosland calls for a higher proportion of the gross national product to be devoted to housing, and suggests new metropolitan housing agencies for London and the six metropolitan counties, which would be the overall responsibility for framing housing strategy.

Towards a Labour Housing Policy. Fabian Tract 410, The Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, London, SW1H 9BN, price 20p.

Youths pelted footballers

Two teenage youths who, a police spokesman said, could have been a goalkeeper were sent to a detention centre for three days when they appeared on the streets of Tottenham yesterday. The boys, aged 15 and 16, were accused of pelting footballers with stones.

The boys had been seen catapulting stones at players during the Tottenham Hotspur-Newcastle match at White Hart Lane, on August 18. The Newcastle goalkeeper was hit by a stone.

Sesame St makes inroads

"Sesame Street," the children's television programme which came in for harsh criticism last week, has been shown to a wider audience yesterday in preparation for the series which starts on September 25.

Because they found it difficult to see it had caused Miss Sims to demand the programme as too "American, too middle class, too one to using techniques normally applied to television commercials, and too authoritarian attitude."

The trickiest question asked at the two vice-presidents of Children's Television Workshop, makers of "Sesame Street," concerned the cost of the programme. One, Michael Dann, said of Miss Sims' comments: "I am not today to inject myself into an intramural argument about whether the programme should be seen in Great Britain. But one of the words chosen to describe the programme have been the effect of escalating the programme into areas where the balance take over from the powers of logic."

About the phrase "middle class," "Sesame Street" is the national effort in the story of American television.

Crosland calls for Labour rethinking

By MALCOLM DEAN

Mr Anthony Crosland, a Minister in the last Labour Government, claimed yesterday that his party was totally unprepared for another general election.

"No one can say the party is in sight of formulating a better set of policies than we had in June, 1970—when we were dismissed from office," he said. Mr Crosland, who in the 1950s prompted intense debate within the party with the publication of his book "The Future of Socialism," called for a rigorous re-examination of the party's policies.

He suggested that a new centre for Labour Party research might be able to tap resources such as foundations and trusts which at present were not available to the party's research department at Transport House.

He also suggested that the centre should be controlled by and responsible to the Labour Party, and could be headed by one of the younger Labour MPs. It would be important for the centre to maintain close links with the universities.

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"It is time the party woke up to the serious situation and got down to preparing for a new Labour Government. We have to ask ourselves why we did not do more in office: why we did not retain the confidence of the electorate; and how we can do better next time."

Jenkins calls for tolerance

Mr Roy Jenkins last night appealed for "mutual tolerance" within the Labour Party over Common Market entry. He was as strongly convinced as ever that Britain should join, but appreciated that others were not, he said in Sheffield.

"But they must understand that I and many others in the Labour Party cannot deny a conviction we held for 10 years or more. Only on that basis could they effectively fight the Government on many other issues."

"I want to get rid of this Government at the earliest possible moment," Mr Jenkins said. "But I am equally determined the next Labour Government should not have to operate within the same constraints which beset the last one."

The basic issue was not Conservative terms for entry, but a better framework of opportunity for the next Labour Government. "We started the negotiations, and even if we believe we could have got better terms, this is short-term stuff," he said.

Neither did it make sense to drop the application now and try again in a few years. Most people wanted a decision now. It had fallen to a Conservative Government to complete the work Labour had started.

School heads warned

A man with a record of sex offences against children was given the job of caretaker at an infants school in Hertfordshire at a time when there was "a serious shortage of applicants," it was stated yesterday. Now school governors and headmasters are being asked to investigate thoroughly the background of all future applicants for school jobs.

Alderman Anthony Sheridan, chairman of the Hertfordshire education committee, said yesterday: "The headmaster took at the time what he felt to be appropriate measures to secure an appointment in the face of a serious shortage of applicants. It is a matter of the greatest misfortune and regret that the information received at the time gave no indication of a very relevant part of the applicant's previous history."

"The situation has been very carefully reviewed as a matter of urgency by me in consultation with senior members of the county education committee in the light of this incident. In all the circumstances, it was decided that no change in the procedures or administrative arrangements generally applicable was necessary, but that governors and heads of schools should be alerted and reminded of the invariable need for adequate investigation into a suitability of all candidates before appointment to the staff of schools."



Prince Charles, the new recruit to the watch at sea, and assistant officer of the day in the college's Blake division, he will study for his certificate of competence during nine months with Norfolk. He will be paid £140 a day, less £1 for mess and accommodation. A naval spokesman said that after yesterday, he would be treated "as normally as possible."

Non-stop pop shop

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

OSIRISA, Wishbone Ash, Van Der Graaf Generator, Tarkus, Sticky Fingers, and Tom and Jerry. These are some of the favourite things of the readers of "Melody Maker."

The thesis has not yet been written to explain why the solemn disciples of rock should care for cat and mouse games, but "Tom and Jerry" came fifth in the magazine's poll for the most popular television show.

The awards were announced in London yesterday at the Waldorf Hotel. Groups and fringe-groups, arrangers and bangers-on, girl friends and businessmen assembled for the occasion, then got so involved in talking pop shop that they almost missed the presentation of the prizes—heavy ashtrays made of rock in pastel shades.

Karl Stewart was top British male singer, and Sandy Denny top female.

The presentation of the awards was supervised by a hardworking man with a ginger beard, a ring in his left ear, a bell on his left ankle, white gym shoes, a black vest, and call-length trousers who turned out to be Viv Stanshall of the Bonzo Dog band—but was nevertheless ignored.

"Get all these bums clapping," he pleaded as he presented the award to Rod Stewart. It was no good. Perhaps, after all, it is true that pop people don't much care about awards. Perhaps, after all, Mr Stanshall should have taken a tip from Tom and Jerry and thrown a heavy pastels ashtray at somebody's head.

CS gas gets clean bill of health

CS gas was yesterday given a clean bill of health for use in riots by a committee of doctors and scientists. They said it was only under exceptional circumstances that excessive doses of the gas could be received that might cause serious injury or death.

"In conditions of civil operations, with disciplined troops and police, it is highly improbable that such circumstances could occur," says their report.

They say the danger of using the gas is confined essentially to situations where it may be shot, either by accident or intention, into enclosed spaces. For this reason, the committee recommends that it should be available in smaller cartridges for getting people out of small rooms.

The committee, headed by Sir Harold Himsworth, also says that although the risk from CS pellets is no greater than that from grenades, if the pellets get between clothing and the skin they can cause burns.

The committee recommends that if a chemical agent is to be used to control civil disturbances, medical and scientific research relevant to the decision should be published in scientific journals "so that informed medical and scientific opinion may assess the situation for itself."

The report has been welcomed by the Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling. With Defence Secretary, Lord Canning, he is putting into effect the last three of the four recommendations while research is going on into the production of a smaller cartridge.

The committee began its investigation after it had reported on its inquiry into the use of CS gas in Londonderry during the rioting on August 13 and 14, 1969. It concluded there was no evidence of people being incapable of moving to a clearer area away from the gas, or that any illness develops that can be directly attributed to the gas. The new inquiry on which the committee is reporting follows its own recommendation that the medical assessment should be extended to all available knowledge on the actions of the gas so that Parliament and the public are in a position to take an informed decision on whether it should continue to be used.

What on earth can George Brandon have in common with Lavinia Hargreaves?

As well as the fact that they both love the same countryside they've quite a few things in common. He's just added another 100 acres to his prosperous 400 acre farm. She's just opened her third boutique. So they've successful careers in common.

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the Society. This is equivalent to a gross yield of over 8%, to people who pay tax. And they can get money out immediately if they want it, whether they need it for improvements, equipment, acquisitions, or any other purpose.

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Cooke's look at US

A history of America, a history of the British Empire, and a history of scientific ideas are three of the major series to be screened by BBC-TV. Alistair Cooke's 13-part history of America is to be shown on BBC-2 next autumn. Mr. Cooke, head of the BBC-TV features group, promised yesterday that it would be a major television event. He said the five parts completed so far were "urbane, brilliant, witty, and controversial."

The BBC's "mammoth" history of the British Empire, which has been filmed in 25 countries and has taken three years to prepare, is to be screened early next year. "The Ascent of Man," Dr Jacob

PERSONAL

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Autumn Preview

Pierre Salinger

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THE STATE OF FICTION:

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SEYMOUR KRIME, turning his back on the 'one bright book,' explains his reputation as

An enemy of the novel

FOR A MAN who has loved all kinds of prose-writing for as long as he can remember, I find myself in the strange rôle of villain at the age of 49. Literary villain, I should say. People regard me as an enemy of the novel as a viable art form for this time and place. In order to sleep better tonight, I feel I should explain what brought all of this about and what I really feel.

I was raised on fiction, the US realistic and neo-realistic novel in particular. It gave me my strongest sense of reality and was eager to live my life through words under its banner. But somewhere along the line, in approximately 1955, it seemed to me that the truth of the realistic novel was leaking out of the vessel of the form. It had originally been created to get closer to experience, especially the unpleasant kind that was covered over by advertising: established religion; all the middle-class forces for optimism at the expense of the true human condition. But I began to notice that the once-held novelties themselves, the ones I most admired, were disguising human truths in their work instead of setting nearer to the actual.

Using an autobiographical base, they changed their own names and that of their real-life models in order to skirt libel laws; avoid embarrassing themselves and their friends. But I didn't want literature to be a sport. I wanted it to be a flame.

For it to burn, I felt, you had to take chances. You had no choice but to expose yourself; write about the living people you knew; extend the boundaries of permissible reality in a book. It was my belief that when any art form becomes "easy", acceptable, formulaic, it loses interest and bite. Surely this was happening to the post-realistic novel, thought, and even names were given to specimens of blood and sperm; would actually have sown hunks of soiled underwear and finger-nail parings into the book itself if I could have.

My intention, even though from perfect was far from perfect, was an extension of the realistic novel in the only direction it could logically go - into real, quotidian, actual, scary life itself. No one could read my work from a formal or aesthetic point of view - and only react to it as successful or unsuccessful art: the reader had to take a stand in relationship to my words. These words were meant to restore danger to writing, and I don't mean that in a reckless sense. I wanted prose art to carry the weight of action with it. I wanted it to be a wedge into society itself. I had always believed in the highest purposes of literature, at least as I conceived it, and I was damned if I'd contribute to its decline or the indifference with which even intelligent people took it by coming out with a book that was only a book.

In America especially, powerful individuals who got things done paid lip-service to "culture" but bought and sold most conventional artists as if they were so many antique chairs. As a writer in a pragmatic society I wanted to hit the pragmatists where they lived; bring about tangible change if I could by putting my life and language on the crucial line: show the practical people who run my country that art is a terrible weapon.

This kind of raw assault on the daily reality that surrounds us was necessary to any self-respect I had as a writer. Please keep in mind that I come from a country that flatters the writer as a person of cultural status and flaunts him on television but in the long run regards him as no different from the latest pop star or athlete or movie jerk.

I wanted none of this. Literature always seemed sacred to me, having a sacred and transcendent purpose, and even though I've sold that while ideal many times just by the sweat and ooze of living in a competitive show-biz kind of world it was this sense of special mission that seemed to me the No. 1 premise if you were going to call yourself a writer.

My vision of a literature of action, one where the words are hands laid on the reader and the writer literally reaches out to his partners in an early Christian-type pact, has been called by good critics incredibly romantic. I think I agree, oddly enough. But what's wrong with that? The need that has always driven me into this kind of intimate communication is much more valid for the making of literature in my time than yet another meaningless fiction.

And by saying this I don't mean to put down fiction for those who get great satisfaction out of either the reading or the writing of it. I speak for myself first and for those like me who find they don't have the inner time or psychic energy to bother with the old-fashioned novel when it seems irrelevant to the spot they're at. As highly pressured self-conscious survivors in a very frightening world.

Wolfe, Mailer

I think the best of the so-called New Journalism in the States shares some of these qualities - you can see it in Gay Talese, Tom Wolfe, Bretton, Mailer, etc. - but I put a twist in it. In attitude, because I also want to use such pieces as a stage on which to act out the scope of my concern. By that I simply mean that I want to make a deep impact on my American readers in almost every avenue of the mutual life we're all struggling through today.

It's all very well and probably true, as purist critics would say, that such an attitude is egotistic and self-serving. That's a nice neat tag if you judge writers from the sidelines. But I'm right in the middle of the shit-beap, as is every emotionally authentic writer in America today, and being what I am and nothing more I have to fight against the howling noises of the media the mess, chaos, breakdown of life in my society, and try and fulfil the best that is in me.

So my work gives me a chance to touch all the bases in the form I've devised for myself, and even though I'm aware it is impure by classical standards, it is something of a necessity for an American of my time to try and make a multi-faceted art out of literature in this way.

Theories of art break down before the facts; and the facts of my culture, my impossible position as a would-be epic writer in a land that doesn't give a damn for literary values unless you convert them into tangible steel, demands that I shape my art in the way I've been speaking of. We have our hands in America even though the enemy changes from day to day and that's why, in all sincerity, the odour of gunpowder smells through our work even when we'd prefer gentler scents.

But in the air-conditioned nightmare back home its wallow has been superseded by film, television, video cassettes coming up all the electronic monsters that will soon be turning out audio-visual stories that for sheer graphic power will make your Conrads and Flauberts seem like museum pieces.

In other words, literary artists as supreme as those two devoted souls were in their time must turn elsewhere, in my book, turn where they're needed, and that to me right now is into our disintegrating society where they shall plant the staff of groovy righteousness and justice for all to see and act accordingly.

How to keep on publishing it

IT ALL DEPENDS, of course, on what you mean by "it." Jacques Suzann and Mario Puz may be wasting the typesetters' time with a form which amounts to a piece of ancient history, but Jacques and Suzann and Mario Puz and their publishers and their bank managers would be a hard team to convince that there is no life left in the product.

And there are dozens of free-form salutes, monthly, from the avant garde literary press which are very much alive in terms of ideas, but don't have a hope in hell of selling more than a thousand copies to devotees. Most publishers, therefore, preface any remarks about a dependable specific with a reassurance that the patient may not be all that ill anyway.

Secker and Warburg publish less than 100 titles a year, of which less than half is fiction. Their fiction list makes money overall, but the balance is achieved by a delicate blend of half a dozen sure-fire sellers and a larger number of worthy, non-highbrow longshots. According to Secker's David Farrar something like the latest Michener novel will cover ten times the losses on a speculative fancy novel or scholarly translation, a conscious policy of subsidy operates in favour of writers who have talent but little commercial merit.

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JOHN HALL talks to some of the people who are keeping the novel alive

pickings from the avant garde.

But their main aim is still to change society through the word. "I like robust literature, usually with a political or social idea," says Miss Boyars, pointing out that "Last Exit" served a social function in Brooklyn. "I'm interested in a new frontier, both of ideas and form, but there's no reason to suppose that the narrative style should not also survive. I don't agree with Robbe-Grillet when he says we can't write in the manner of Balzac any more. Solzhenitsyn writes that way, and his novels are far from dead."

Working out on a more practical frontier, Calder and Boyars have started producing prose by litho printing, which they already have used for the thirty-odd volumes of their playscript series. Setting is done by an IBM electric machine at a fraction of the cost of hot-metal setting, and at the expense of justified lines, you can turn out a hardback at £1.60 which would otherwise have sold at £2.25.

The bright young things of the London publishing scene, Clive Allison and Margaret Busby, offer a suitably radical physics for the novel. Books, they say, are manufactured as middle-class objects at prices which even the middle class can scarcely afford.

Produce, review, and retail new books in soft covers and you have novels for the people, and the pickings for start-up authors. The catch is The System. Literary editors, they say, don't give paperbacks the big review treatment, and retailers don't give shopfront displays to books that haven't been reviewed. Busby would love to go it alone, but prefer to carry on eating. However, they are planning to produce a series of cheaper novels by tightly costed, short

prints of virtually guaranteed sell-outs, and without turning book-shops into bingo halls they would like to see books on sale alongside other phenomena that appeal to young people - like records and films. How best to achieve the course of true literature? If people would write better novels it would help, and by not having their guinea-gentlemen timing publishing.

It doesn't come as a wild surprise to learn that William Miller of Panther paperbacks harbours similar views about the hardback-paperback set-up. It would be in the best interests of the novel and the novel-reading public if there were only two people feeding off each work instead of four or five. Eliminate the hardback publisher and the author's agent, and you have a co-operative to be or the safe side of the paperback man. But alas, the System won't allow it.

In fact, Panther have already published a handful of first novels, and they find that they are frequently being taken into consideration in the early stage of negotiations between authors and hardback publishers. In some cases a hardback publisher won't accept a novel until the paperback rights are guaranteed. It's a far cry from the days when the first publisher and in many cases paperback rights make the difference between a loss and a profit for the hardback firm.

Is he, therefore, really an essayist Miller suggests the arrival of the mandarin novel after all those gutsy going on with angry Northern young men in the sixties and late fifties. "When the novel is on the street it had a withdrawal Highgate hasn't done it as good," he suggests.

The answer then appears to be a publisher who cares for the artist like a mother, enters his literary printed novel into literary contests, sends them to literary editors who are prepared to give serious consideration to paperbacks, and distributes them to booksellers who are not suffering from frustrated ambition to run a antique shop or a gentlemen's club. In short, a new system

The translators

by MICHAEL GLENNY

TRANSLATION in Britain is a depressed industry, compared with the situation in other countries. The most recent Unesco statistics (for 1969) show that the United Kingdom with 785 translated books published in a year, is one of the lowest figures of all the developed countries; Slovakia, for instance, publishes more translations than the UK. Of that total less than a third (228 titles) is what Unesco calls "literature," i.e. fiction, whereas a half of the far greater translated output in both Sweden and Holland is fiction.

In relative terms, that is to say in ratio to the annual gross number of titles published, Britain comes even lower down in the international league table. The country which translates the most books into English is the United States of America, publishing slightly over 2,000. Yet even that figure looks less imposing when compared with Spain, which publishes almost exactly as many translated books as Britain and the US put together.

From what they reveal of the direction of flow of translation, the Unesco figures are eloquent witness to the worldwide importance of English as a cultural medium. Thanks to Britain's colonial past and to America's present economic and political strength, English has a global influence that is out of all proportion to the number of people who speak it as their mother tongue. One of the consequences of this seems to be much greater flow of translation from English than into it.

With advice from a panel of

distinguished translators and academics, its aim is to find worthwhile books, handle the rights, appoint translators and, in effect, subsidise the translators, until they show sufficient commercial return to amortise the subsidy. Owing to the intricacies of Arts Council finance, the committee may have to hang fire until its fund has built up to an adequate level for it to start operating, which could be in about three years' time.

In such a literate society as ours is, it is something of a mystery that a committee of this sort should be thought necessary at all. It prompts one to wonder whether the relative paucity of translation into English perhaps reflects a kind of natural balance; it is almost as if a culture with a very strong literary tradition has a resistance to outside influence and that translation, like water, will always find its own level.

Whatever the cause of our relatively low volume of translation, its effect is that the translator, until he is a rather marginal, twilight area of the literary world. Usually a freelance, he or she is often a part-time moonlighter, hired and fired on a one-off basis, and the flow of work depends on a vague combination of chance and the whims of the work. Belonging to a kind of semiprofession, subject to all the vagaries and risks of laissez-faire market forces, unless the translator uses a literary agent (and not many do), he is often in a lonely and vulnerable position when negotiating with a publisher.

He is, however, better protected if he belongs to one of the two professional bodies: the Translators' Association, which looks after the literary translators; and the Translators' Guild, under the aegis of the Institute of Linguists, which assists technical and other specialist translators.

Both bodies keep registers of practitioners, which are free available to anyone wanting a reputable translator; they also advise on minimum rates, help members to fight their battles and mediate in disputes. Both are voluntary, advisory bodies only, and are rudimentary compared with, say, the Law Society or the General Medical Council.

Some would like them to be tougher and more trade union-like, but a closed shop is impossible, because the world is full of blackleg amateurs who are ready to undercut "organised" translators. But then writers and artists are fairly unorganised people too and seem to thrive on it: the price of independence, it seems, is some degree of exposure to the winds of fate.

Eyre & Spottiswoode

Bernice Rubens

Sunday Best

By the 1970 Booker Prize winner. Here she extends her range beyond a Jewish background to explore the strange world of George Verity Smith, a schoolmaster who claims: "I am neither man nor woman, and what's more I like murder."

Walker Percy

Love in the Ruins

It is the end of the Acts Age. Vines sprout in Manhattan; wolves roam in Cleveland; Black has turned against White. Black against conservative. On both sides stars in USA. "There are some intelligent put-downs of modern days here... At his best, Mr. Percy can make abstract ideas sing..." Francis Hopps, Observer £2.95

Edward R. F. Sheehan

The Governor

"A solid, richly plotted story. Francis King, Sunday Telegraph £2.95

Richard Akerman

The Charlestown Scheme

Set in the Caribbean, this exciting novel vividly portrays the conflict between a British archaeologist and a local politician. "Most good episodes..." Anthony Wright, Spectator £2.95

Sid Chaplin

The Mines of Alabaster

Coming in November

The Girl with a Peppermint Taste

André Launay's

The book everyone is talking about. £1.50

MICHAEL MEDVEDEV

The Tower is Everywhere

For the well-versed of Soviet and world science, it is a pleasure to overrate the importance of this. Alex Comfort, Guardian £4.95

RICHARD JONES

The Tower is Everywhere

"Part of the tower lies in the mind of the careful reader and the minor characters." Guardian £2.10

TERENCE WHEELER

Home in Heaven

"This India is a solid novel... a powerful work." Guardian £2.10

A beautifully written, strong, subtle book.

Daily Telegraph £2.10

Macmillan

BOOKS OF THE DAY

A man of influence

by JOHN VAIZEY

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ECONOMIST, by Lord Robbins (Macmillan, £4.50).

THERE ARE at least two Lionel Robbinses. One is the devoted and loyal teacher and sensitive lover of the arts and ideas, director of Covent Garden, the National Gallery, and practically every other national institution on the number 11 bus route except St Paul's. The other is the admirer of businessmen and their governments, the devotee of free markets.

Lord Robbins's strengths are his energy, his feminine sensibility, his wide-ranging interests, and his deep ambition. But he has, it seems from this book, an ambiguity in the face of authority. In principle he respects power and loves freedom; in fact, he is deeply attracted by it, and wants to roll over, spaniel-like, and be tickled by men inferior to him in wit, wisdom, learning, and cultivation.

I have never met Lionel Robbins, though I have often seen him in his box at Covent Garden, and I saw him give evidence, patronising in character, and not successful in the end, in the Commission on Oxford, a university he spent an unhappy time in and never understood. Bowra was memorable on him.

His own report, now much

condemned, was right about expansion, though he allowed himself to be misled on teacher training, and his team, to whom he was passionately loyal, might have done more to help.

His book is deeply fascinating. My reaction to it is ambiguous because he is himself an ambiguous figure. Take, for example, the explanation that he gives of his fight with Keynes over reduction in the slump. The bad Robbins was totally wrong, and wrote a silly book. But the Good Robbins admits it: "The Great Depression which I subsequently wrote, partly in justification of this attitude, is something which I would willingly see forgotten."

In the parts that I know about he is perceptive and accurate. I am thinking, especially, of his account of Dennis Robertson, whose own falling out with Keynes was so spectacular that he actually left Trinity for Audley End, which was like a limpet taking wings. Robert there is something lacking in Robbins's affectionate picture of Robertson; it misses the bleak inner life, and the social tone seems to me ever so subtly wrong—and this is a book that really needs spelling out.

Two men of similar proclivities, both from Eton, fell out over the greatest intellectual issue of the century in the



Lord Robbins: ambivalent

Old Grey Mare," while the Master had pneumonia.

Lord Robbins's career is made doubly by loyalty, especially to LSE, and to the arts. This has been accompanied by some serious errors, not necessarily intellectual in origin, of which the diagnosis of the depression is perhaps the most grave, and also by a curious lack of judgment in one whose reputation rests above all on the possession of just this quality. But perhaps loyalty, in people given to the use of the word judgment, does indicate a kind of judiciousness.

It is clear that he made a great contribution to London University. It is certain that he made and kept many loyal friends. He is a man of great influence, and of the influence that comes from passionate sympathies and antipathies. As a scholar who has done distinguished work he will, of course, be remembered in footnotes. In the arts he has a more permanent memorial, as a scholar who has done distinguished work he will, of course, be remembered in footnotes.

Perhaps the oddest feature of this necessarily self-revelatory work is that its language is at times poor. Metaphors jar; clichés thud when he tries to be significant; though the felicitous (especially on one well-regarded economist) are Butlerian. Not a bad parallel, both negatively and positively.



Graham Greene: war against boredom all his life

THE BATTLEFIELD

by William Trevor

A SORT OF LIFE, by Graham Greene (Bodley Head, £1.80).

YOU begin at the beginning and painstakingly record every detail. Or you can hang out, as it were, a flypaper and let memories cling to it as they come. "An autobiography," Mr. Greene writes, "is only a sort of life—it may contain less errors of fact than a biography, but it is of necessity even more selective; it begins later and it ends prematurely."

In his own story, he begins almost at the beginning—with a dead dog sharing his pram as the cadaver was conveyed from the road accident that claimed it to its resting place in the grounds of Berkhamsted School. He ends his story early, with the years of failure that followed the success of first novel. Failure too is death of a kind: the furniture sold, the drawers emptied, the removal van waiting like a hearse in the lane to take one to a less expensive destination.

Between the death of the dog and the other, the memories buzz briskly around the flypaper. Many that are captured are left to die also, for this is a short book and, as its author implies, an exceedingly selective one. As the distant past is probed, an incident recollected recalls in turn a more recent one, and though the pattern that results may occasionally and momentarily appear to be haphazard, everything in fact is linked; every train of thought runs eventually into an unidentified central junction. Is it Berkhamsted School where his father was headmaster, that lies at the heart of the matter? Or God? Or Russian roulette on Berkhamsted Common? In the end, all three seem inextricably to mingle there.

As a child, he played truant, lazily reading in his father's summer-house for days on end, until a master, in subdued tones, inquired of his

father, if the boy's illness showed signs of abating. He stole "The Railway Magazine" from W. H. Smith's in Berkhamsted High Street. He hated the "ink-stained nibbled desks... a changing-room smelling of sweat and stale clothes, stone stairs, worn by generations of feet, leading to a dormitory divided by pitch-pine partitions that gave inadequate privacy—no moment of the night was free from a noise, a cough, a snore, a fart." He ran away to Berkhamsted Common, where he proposed to live off berries. After that he was sent to be psycho-analysed.

For all his life Graham Greene has waged a war against boredom—a lonely battle, for few people offer sympathy to the bored, believing the affliction to be one that with an effort can be overcome. This is not so. To suffer from boredom is to suffer from a disease for which too often there is no cure. Novelists invent out of boredom as much as out of curiosity, Greene suggests, but few novelists play Russian roulette in order to keep it at bay, or allow a fear of it to drive them to a febrile in the Congo, to the Kikuyu reserve during the Mau-Mau insurrection, the emergency in Malaya and the French war in Vietnam.

Perhaps indeed it was this fear that drove him into the Catholic Church, for in a man's life the facts and the truth are often at variance. On paper it seems that he took his brother's revolver to Berkhamsted Common because of the hopelessness of his love for a governess who was engaged to a man in Cables and Wireless in the Azores. And on paper it seems that he became a Catholic because the girl was a Catholic. But as always with Graham Greene, there was more to it than that.

A Sort of Life is no great canvas of the times, stretching through one world war to the brink of another. It's a quiet, touching account of a man's journey without maps.

To be a writer

by P. J. KAVANAGH

THE TIGER AND THE ROSE, by Vernon Scannell (Hamish Hamilton, £2.25).

SELECTED POEMS, by Vernon Scannell (Allison & Busby, £1.25; paperback 75p).

W. H. AUDEN has insisted that poets should never write autobiographies and fortunately the poet Vernon Scannell, after a hesitation, has taken no notice. He also has the good idea of interspersing his poems with his life. Then, with glimpses of his life, he writes the book, so you are made aware of the carelessness of the man doubtfully turning his life over in his hands. An interesting life, quite apart from the fact that his expression of it, as soldier, deserter, professional boxer, prep schoolmaster—the masters are discussing whether a particular boy has courage or not; they think "Ah! but" says the Major, "could he face cold steel?"

That's a story, but The Tiger and the Rose is not, unlike many autobiographies, a necklace of them. There are, times, of course, when the All he puts down has the air of having chosen itself, as the subjects of good poems choose themselves somewhere below consciousness, because apt and essential. Four years of war, for example, are expressed (not compressed) in two experiences, and because the selection is right, this is enough.

There is very little war, very little childhood. It is mostly early struggles (early, middle, and late struggles for that matter) modestly, precisely put down. And here is another distinction of the book. Most accounts of the lives of writers have, around Chapter Nine, The Success, the uncertain chrysalis hatches into a household name. Here no such thing happens, the struggle continues, and for this reason it is a much more real description of what it is like to be a writer, to be on of that odd breed who, in spite of discouragements outside and inside themselves, carry on trying to write, not for money or fame, though both would be acceptable, but simply because they must.

Towards the end of this gentle, entirely untrivial book there is an account, which could have been so dreadful, of the birth and death of a deformed child. If there was nothing else, this would prove

what a writer Vernon Scannell is. But he makes no claims for himself. Looking back he discerns only one binding factor, his desire to be a poet. He accepts there may be many readers who would say he "hasn't a chance in a thousand years... I admit they may be perfectly right. It is beside the point, which is that I have lived, and will continue to live, as though the possibility were real."

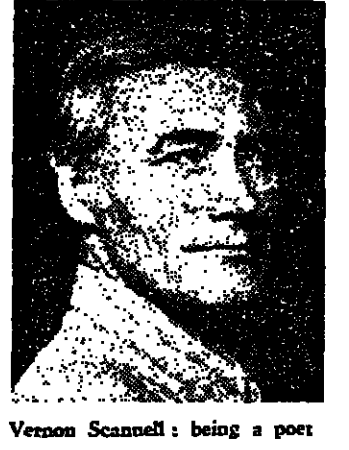
It is real, as his Selected Poems show. He does not belong to the load-very-rift with-ore school, his poems are plain (not dull) with a clear, clear story-line and are often rhymed. He has marvelous phrases, "marooned upon a small remote" and insights.

But on the whole he lacks the dazzle of MacNeice, of whom, oddly, he reminds me. As though to MacNeice's Cavalier he plays russet-coated Captain. But, like MacNeice, some of his poems stand up solid as pieces of furniture. The unusually good blurb complains that Mr Scannell has not received his deserved "acclaim." But why should poets want acclaim? They want readers. Try "Talking of Death," standing up in a bookshop, and see if you don't want to read more.

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Vernon Scannell: being a poet

Grave matters

by MATTHEW COADY

THE CRIME STORY, which has been doing its literary grave digging ever since Beeson's "Christmas Annual" offered its readers "A Study in Scarlet," remains a stunning source of entertainment, a form of therapy and the point at which serious and popular writing most happily converge.

Yet, just as the Great Detective has a faded air, the police officer as hero is no longer the man he was. The figures he pursues, he, too, is under suspicion. Not as an evil and brutalised cop but as the arm of a law which the young tend to distrust and the middle-aged to resent. In a world full of threat, the kind of reassurance which his fictional adventures once so confidently proffered has lost some of its force. The police theme is still durable. It can no longer provide the framework for a moral fairy tale.

The form's practitioners remain divided on their objectives. The crime novel, with its insistence on psychological depth, gains converts albeit slowly. The more adventurous, as the locked-room surprises have run out, the crime writer has had to devote less time to puzzles and more to people. An essential conservative gesture, beginning to liberate itself.

If, at the highest levels Ross Macdonald and Patricia Highsmith retain their pre-eminence, there is no shortage of acceptable recruits. What was once a British, American, and French preserve is now international. The skill with which Sweden's Per Wulfool on a Maj Sjöwall depict the desperate passions of ordinary men demonstrates that crime writing has far from exhausted its essential vitality.

Although it may be flagging the puzzle story is by no means dead. It can still be done as Patricia Moyes brilliantly showed last summer in "Who Saw Her Die." Addicts who feel their fantasies have never been adequately nourished since the death of Margery Allingham could well be revived through "Shroud For A Nightingale" by P. D. James. Both writers, along with Emma Lathen, Joan Fleming, and Ruth Rendell (a developing talent), splendidly maintain the classic tradition in a crooked world.

The thriller, much maligned but immensely hard to bring off with true distinction, prospers. By far the most interesting contribution has come jointly from Douglas Hurd and Andrew Osmond in books which have invested politics with a genuine air of excitement.

An inside-out and upside-down Utopia

NEW NOVELS reviewed by ROBERT NYE

ALAN SILLITOE has always been a more awkwardly unclassifiable writer than the popular critical opinion would like him to be. The excellence of his ability in a particular direction is not in question—"Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and "The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner" may now be seen to be whole-hearted attempts to create genuine working-class novel or story from the inside. Those books have their flaws but they retain the freshness conferred upon them by sincerity, where the efforts of some of Sillitoe's contemporaries begin to look faded or flashy.

Yet all the time, right from the start, there have been other and odder things going on in Sillitoe's mind. The savage emotional under-world glimpsed in his poems, the spark of pure bloody-mindedness celebrated in some of the shorter stories, the "The Ragman's Daughter," occasional touches of a fame which is not exactly political or literary, more the expression of a kind of creative irritability which identifies poem or story with an energy for which there is no other outlet in organised society. It is this irritability which informs and even provides the subject for his new novel, Travels in Nihilon.

Nihilon is an inside-out and upside-down Utopia, a People's Capitalist Republic, very like Britain as seen through the eyes of a naive immigrant who has fallen asleep in a shed at Dover on the way to be deported. It is perhaps even more like Britain as it might be, if it were a kind of laissez-faire capitalism could satirically organise themselves into a dogma, a dream of the future dreamt by a pessimistic modernist in reverse. Morris, "Erewhon" in reverse.

To present his nightmare, Sillitoe adopts the Batist and most attractive of techniques—he sends five travellers into this imaginary country and describes their various misadventures in the style of a wide-eyed commentator. The travellers are Adam, a poet, a bicycle stuffed with money; Benjamin Smith, specialist in military history; a Thunderbolt Estate Car; Edgar Salt, geographer, by sea; Jacqueline Sulfer, object of erotic attentions, by train; and Richard Loye, intended for the diplomatic service, by means of the Nihilonian Airways—which are staffed by



Alan Sillitoe

TRAVELS IN NIHILON, by Alan Sillitoe (W. H. Allen, £2.25).

INTENSIVE CARE, by Janet Frame (W. H. Allen, £2).

ANGLE OF REPOSE, by Wallace Stegner (Heinemann, £2.25).

OUT OF SPACE AND TIME, by Clark Ashton Smith (Neville Spearman, £1.75).

LOST WORLDS, by Clark Ashton Smith (Neville Spearman, £1.75).

the verge of writing, I'm not sure. Perhaps it is too much of a perverse joke. His attitude to his Nihilon is interestingly complicated by the fact that he disapproves of it politically, but the satire is half-enamoured of the imaginative excesses it condemns. The book, indeed, would be a mess were the writing not so taut and well-controlled. It provides a fascinating extra dimension to the world of a real writer, perhaps that is the most one should say after a single reading.

The rest of the week's offerings divide themselves uneasily into two camps: on the one side, imagination, on the other Art. The Art first, Janet Frame's Intensive Care is a book that one expects a Janet Frame book to be: sensitive, poignant, admirable in its depiction of states of mind that border on the supernatural. It is also vitally and for me ruined by overwriting. While Miss Frame stays in the knowable world of a first World War soldier, Tom Livingstone, and his gradual education in the exorcism of his own experiences, she stays plainly at the top of her form; but when the novel shifts to its other plane—the world of an autistic girl, living in a specific future, sitting under Tom's pear tree, waiting for the eugenic exterminators to take her away—the prose is overburdened by a sense of the difficulty of what it is attempting, descends without much ado to the condition of hard to follow without at the same time convincing the

reader that his headache is really worthwhile.

Wallace Stegner's Angle of Repose suffers from a comparable self-consciousness, only here the constraint imposed is that of dignity, which can be dull when pursued as rigorously as Lyman Ward, "Nemesis in a wheelchair," pursues it. Lyman, grandson of Susan and Oliver Ward, is a sweet tooth, the trouble with the story, the two volumes Lost Worlds and Out of Space and Time is that they are, frankly, so barbarously ill-written, a surfeit of imagination, leaving no room for art of any kind. One begins to long for even a character without an outlandish name.

For that reason, and one or two others on the side of quietness, the tale I liked best was "The Gorgon," where an unnamed narrator is invited to look in a mirror at the Medusa's head displayed by an old man in a flat in London. Connoisseurs of the genre, more hardened to foul weather than the present reviewer, will find plenty else to inflame their imaginations and give them the cosmic horrors.

There are masterly evocations of the American West, are in themselves remarkable though for my own money I prefer him doing this straight-forwardly as in his earlier "Wolf Willow," without the need for narrative at all. Still, there will be many readers for whom this is undoubtedly the best value in this batch: a slow tapestry of a book, with credible characters and an undeniably interesting feeling for time and place. Bit tedious, though, like someone telling you all about their pioneering ancestors.

Richard Gordon evokes this morbidity in The Medical Witness (Heinemann, £2.10). His central figure is a star in the legal peephole, a pathologist whose word alone is almost sufficient to secure a guilty verdict for the Crown. He is also a monstrously arrogant human being who is ultimately destroyed by his sense of certainty.

There are no puzzles save those posed by the heart, but here is a crime novel to remind us that the law and its apparatus can be fallible. The characters are drawn with solid conviction, the trial scenes have an authentic ring, and the book offers a fascinating glimpse of the world of forensic medicine in the

context of a splendidly told tale. Asbes To Ashes, by Emma Lathen (Gollancz, £1.60). Killer intervenes as parishioners campaign to save Roman Catholic school from the dealer in down-town New York. Suspense limited but freshly written, a good read, a bit funny on some of its details.

Bear Island, by Alistair Maclean (Collins, £1.50). Mass accoutre poisoning among a unit bound for Arctic location. Ship's doctor plays sleuth in book which attempts to combine whodunit with adventure story and falls (with a thud) between two schools.

The Organisation, by David Anthony (Crime Club, £1.40). Long, elaborately plotted, sub-Chandlerian tale of bluff, revenge, murder and pursuit across a Mafia-ruled California. The motivations are dotty but it is a wholly competent piece.

The Bitter Harvest, by William Hagyard (Cassell, £1.50). Lunatic Arab lobby tries to screw incorruptible, unconcerningly influential (and boring) backbencher into anti-Jewish posture on eve of six-day war. Bland, as always, but flawed by diffusion of tension.

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When these writers still produce SF it is because they're moved by the same spirit which produced Wells's "Time Machine," Huxley's "Brave New World," Orwell's "1984," or Wilson's "The Old Men at the Zoo," they happen to be writing SF, and they are not writing SF to give pleasure to their readers, they are writing SF to express their particular moral concerns.

These writers include Brian Aldiss, J. G. Ballard, M. John Harrison, Charles Platt, Langdon Jones and Anthony Burgess, Thomas M. Disch, John Sladek and Harvey Jacobs.

Of late, and with a similar moral intention, Jack Trevor Story (in "Little Dog's Day," Allison & Busby, £1.50), has started to write SF, as have writers like Paul Ableman and Doris Lessing. The difference is between a writer who uses an SF idea and one who writes SF because he can't easily do anything else.

The only pity is that sometimes the better writers are given the least attention: a bad imaginative novel by Doris Lessing is likely to get more review space than a good one by J. G. Ballard. The serious writer who has left the SF category behind him is often more talented and sophisticated than the majority of those who manage to rig the changes on that other example of a declining category, the English modern novel, but not many reviewers seem to have noticed.

We've seen Brian Aldiss turning to the comic social novel with "The Hand-Reared Boy" (Corgi, 25p) and "Soldier, Ever" (Weidenfeld, £1.50) and to political themes in "The Moment of Belshazzar" (Faber, £1.50), perhaps his best short story collection for a long time, while J. G. Ballard's experimental fiction in "The Tracery Exhibition" (Corgi, £1.05) deserves any easy definition.

An anthology edited by Langdon Jones, "The New SF" (Arrow, 25p), contained nothing that a confirmed SF fan would call SF, but was a showcase for some of the best original short fiction collected since the "Tracery Exhibition" (Corgi, £1.05) deserves any easy definition.

The interesting thing about the book is that stories by established SF writers were by and large less close to conventional SF than those by non-SF writers. The book received virtually no attention when it first appeared; a long review in the Observer was actually dropped from the "Observer" for reasons which remain obscure. The regular SF reviewers who do the occasional round-up of the category titles couldn't cope with it and the majority of ordinary critics didn't feel it came into their sphere of reference.

But the signs at the moment are hopeful. Fewer of the best of these books are being treated as category fiction by the Guardian and reviewers. M. John Harrison's first novel, "The Commended Men" (New Authors, £1.75), used the familiar background of a post-apocalyptic future, against which he makes his points and was taken seriously by almost everybody.

It's a shame, on the other hand, that Harvey Jacobs, one of America's sharpest and wittiest short story writers, received no reviews whatsoever for his splendid collection of stories "The Edge of the Glass" (Secker and Warburg, £2.10) when it was published earlier this year. Perhaps the publisher is partly to blame for selecting the little story which was the slightest in the collection and gives a misleading idea of what the reader might expect.

Stories like "The Girl Who Drew the Gods" border on science fiction, while the best story in the collection, "Disturbance of the Peace," is a profound and complex exploration of the desperate fantasies of a New York bank teller. I recommend the book highly. John Sladek's "The Fuller's Earth" (Blackburn, £1.75), a satire on technology-fetishism, received only one review in a national newspaper and that review seemed to miss the author's point entirely.

I hope that next year we shall see more and closer attention given, say, to Thomas Disch's "33 1/3", a social novel with the added perspective of a near-future setting, about ordinary New Yorkers in a world which would seem hellish to us but which they accept (as people do) as perfectly normal. J. G. Ballard's new novel, perhaps called "Crash," will have a present day setting and will continue to define its moral themes in terms of man's relationship to his technological myths and to his automobiles in particular.

Some of the new SF novels might contain no SF at all. I speak from experience. It was only after I had finished my last SF novel that I realised I had included less than 400 words of what might reasonably be called science fiction.

It wasn't intentional: it's something that happens naturally during the process of selecting what you need for your theme and discarding what is useless. A good writer, after all, should create his own conventions. Whatever the best SF is these days, it certainly isn't SF any more.

THORES
A. MEDVEDEV
The Medvedev
Papers

"For the well-
being of Soviet and
world science, it is
impossible to overrate
the importance of this
book." Alex Comfort,
Guardian
£4.95

RICHARD
JONES
The Tower is
Everywhere
"A rich and satisfying
novel."
Times Lit. Supp.

"Part of the
pleasure lies in the
detail of the careful
Welsh background
and the minor
characters."
Guardian
£2.10

TERENCE
WHEELER
From Home in
Heaven
"His India is a solid
experience... a powerful
book." Guardian

"A beautifully
written, strong
and subtle book."
Daily Telegraph
£2.10
Macmillan

Andie Laundy
WITH A PEPER
TASTE

Hugo Cole.

Berg's Lulu

In the second Act perhaps partly as we tuned in to this production—the drama suddenly took a grip. In her monologue in the first scene, Carole Maloney was able to pull out all the stops—yes, she was a real opera singer; and aren't the finest moments of Lulu real opera of the grandest sort? The interlude between the two scenes which Berg had hoped to show filmed was brilliantly handled by Michael Geliot; mimed under distracting flickering lights after the manner of old films so that detail was lost and our imagina-

PRINCE OF WALES

Philip Hope-Wallace

Big bad mouse

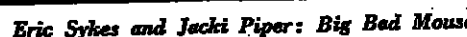
TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Telly modes

I AM SORRY not to be writing about "Black man's burden." Thames's week-long focus on aid to the Third World

review



The point is that Woman Magazine is a service organisation. The manufacturers are all commercial organisations. They all have competitors who would have to pay many thousands of pounds for equivalent puff. The point is also that by pulling in the decent, the others are forced to finance itself by attracting such money. And that the British Broadcasting Corporation is similarly debared from offering its services—let alone paying for the private—on this area. If the others are to be there should be questions in the House about "Fashion Awards 1971." As it is, we should hope to see those politicians who rush so readily to the

PROM CONCERT

Edward Greenfield

Arnold's Sixth

The first and most successful of the three movements provides a surprisingly effective alternative to conventional symphonic argument in its toccata like progress. It is tough and well shaped. The slow movement—a tribute to an unnamed pop star—is tough too, for Arnold resists the tempta-

Stephen Bishop was the admirable soloist in Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto, completing his personal cycle of Beethoven concerto performances at the Proms. While never undermining his characteristic thoughtfulness, the Proms always seem to draw from him an extra degree of extroversion, particularly when the conductor is Colin Davis. A strong performance that made few concessions to mannered elegance, ending in a vivid account of the finale.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS

Nicholas de Jongh

Matura play

Tuesday's performance failed to match the gentle manner of the writing; so the evening showed a tendency to farce and caricature though Roland Rees's production retains most of its admirable precision and attack: but in a play whose satire is affectionate and pleasurable to listen to and watch the danger is of overperformance and the swamp of fine writing. Stefan Kalipha's Ram now strains too much for frantic mugging and clashes with the painstaking and splendid realism of Robert Coleby and Carole Hayman (hipples) and . Mona Hammond's plausible wife.

LIVERPOOL

Gerald Lerner

Shostakovich

John Shirley-Quirk's baritone solos were remarkable for their stamina, their linear truth, and their expressiveness unmistakable even in a language we did not understand. The "Alexander Nevsky" sounds some times required of the male chorus were beyond the colour resources of the Liverpool Philharmonic Choir, but they sang creditably nevertheless. And the RLPO played superbly well.

Some of these notices appeared in yesterday's editions.

CARNAL KNOWLEDGE, SKIN DEEP new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm



Little Fauss and Big Halsy (Cinecinta 2 and 4, X) must have looked fresher when it was first made. The reason it has taken so long to get here is largely because "Love Story" has blocked Paramount's chief West End showcase and because the company's quarrel with the British circuits before that meant that, were it shown in London, there would have been too long a delay for the provinces. Far be it for me

It is not long before he uses them, and their extraordinary quick-breeding friends, to take revenge—first on his boss at a garden party and then, on his mother's death, in more deadly ways. I'm not ruining the plot for you, but I think the novel is easier to identify with than rodents than with any of the humans on display. They are excellently trained by Moe Die Sesso in Daniel Mann's rather ridiculous horror movie, culleded from a pulp magazine's novel by a pulp magazine's novel editor, Norman. Notebooks I am led to believe that they have so taken audiences that at a future film is planned starring Ben. Perhaps he will nibble Al McGraw to death and then "preppie" to death and thus get the best of both worlds.

Derek Malcolm will review **Blind Terror** and **A Gunfight** on Saturday.

Crunch up the crisps and check out.



Poster Print
Pittsburgh

KlosterPrinz

Other Princes worth fighting for are:
DomPrinz Niersteiner, HockPrinz Liebfraumlich and WeinPrinz
Moselle—all personally chosen by Franz Rebs.

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Art nouveau designs • unusual wines • Schizophrenia Association



Sanderson Triad Collection, paper and fabric designs. Above, "Shiraz"; top and below, art nouveau based designs. "Oranges and lemons" (original design in 1908) and "Nana."

Art nausea

RICHARD CARR warns that paper and furnishings, of the same design, can lead to cases of colourful claustrophobia

SANDERSON'S new Triad Collection of wallpapers and fabrics, announced this week continues the useful policy of coordinating wallpapers and fabrics so that they can be easily matched up with each other. The "new" designs include interesting revivals— a recoloring of a block designed by William Morris, a revival of an art nouveau design, and one hand-printed block called "Oranges and Lemons". Sanderson can offer ready-made curtains to match, but now McIntock has been called in to supply matching bedspreads and eiderdowns, and Sunway to supply matching roller blinds. In other words, if you like, for example, a close knit floral design called Bonheur or a more open patchwork called Patchouli, you can use it for almost every surface in the room— though the result might be somewhat claustrophobic.

The development of coordinated wallpapers and fabrics, something suggested by design critics for many years, makes it much easier for many people to redecorate their rooms. This is borne out by Sanderson's Colourplan. For £1, the customer receives a sheet on which to fill in details of the room needing decoration, the existing furniture, colour preferences, whether plain or patterned wallpaper and fabrics, and samples of furnishings like carpets which are not going to be changed. He then receives a suggested room scheme, with small cuttings of wallpaper, curtain, and upholstery fabrics, and suggested paint shades. The response to the Colourplan showed Sanderson how many people there are who, in spite

of all the advice given by the magazines, still need help when redecorating their rooms.

Coordinated collections of wallpaper and fabrics clearly help the public, but they also help companies like Sanderson which produce a vast array of designs and are constantly looking for new ways in which to sell them. Sanderson, for example, which began life as an importer of French wall hangings in Soho Square, London, in 1880, is now part of Reed International and is the biggest manufacturer of wallpapers and fabrics in the South of England. Yet, in spite of its longevity, the company is now anxiously reappraising its policies to meet the rapidly changing fashions and habits of the 1970s. This has already led to the classic move of adopting a new housestyle—based on Royal Purple as the house colour and Helvetica as the main typeface, with the single name Sanderson replacing Arthur Sanderson & Sons Ltd.—the closure of most of its own retail outlets (besides London, only Exeter now has a Sanderson showroom), and the economies now being carried out at the Berners Street showroom, where the showhouse has been abandoned and one whole display floor is being closed down.

The pity of it is that there seems to have been little reappraisal of the company's attitude towards design. The weakness of the Triad Collection is that it is too easy: nearly all the designs in fabrics are either repeats of the wallpapers or modified versions of them, usually with a choice of up to three different colourways. The only real variation is a plain wallpaper based

on the predominant colours of the matching patterned paper. This means, as I have suggested, that using the Triad Collection extensively is almost certain to produce a claustrophobic effect; and the only way to avoid that is to produce a range of coordinated wallpapers and fabrics where the designs are complementary but different. This is a much harder exercise, which Sanderson has failed to do.

The trouble is, of course, that Sanderson is too big: with something like 3,000 fabric designs alone, it has a foot in almost every camp there can possibly be, and it needs a very courageous management to define the camps exactly and then try to deal with each of them separately. In the case of Sanderson, moves have been made in this direction, since it still retains the Palladio range of wallpapers for the contract market (which it acquired when it became part of Wall Papers Manufacturers Ltd.), and recently introduced the Young Sanderson Set which is aimed at people between 19 and 35.

But, as the Triad Collection clearly shows, most of the company's activities remain very broadly based to appeal to as many people as possible. This inevitably leads to compromises—a much bolder approach is needed if, aided by its new policy of having shops within shops, its advisory activities such as Colourplan, and the sheer weight of its size, Sanderson is to raise its design standards right across the board and, by doing so, retain the leadership it acquired when, 80 years ago, it bought many of the Morris blocks and kept his wallpapers in production.



Single minded

MARK BOURNE meets **Gwynneth Hemmings**

GWYNNETH HEMMINGS has a typically British faith in the coffee evening and justifiably, for it was a coffee evening at Llanfair Hall, near Caernarvon, that set her on her way to the conference she has been organising on schizophrenia (at the Church House, Westminster on September 28, 29).

The Welsh coffee evening netted £14. Individual fees for the American specialists to the Schizophrenia Conference come to £240. But that is the sort of credibility gap that Mrs Hemmings is used to bridging since she founded the Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain eighteen months ago. Today she is its secretary. Gwynneth Hemmings's interest arose from her own husband's illness. A Ph.D., he was to meet his future wife in post-graduate work at the University of Wales, Bangor, where he is still engaged on bacteriological research. They had five children. Then came the revelation.

From lone experience Mrs Hemmings knows the fears when drugs are not taken; of the daytime lethargy; of the night time activity of the schizophrenic patient. She knows "the terrifying family rows... the listening behind the kitchen door six months for the coming breakdown." Well it is all over now. And her husband is her greatest help. He gives her advice and types agenda for the Association. The children are grown, and at school or university, and relieved of her everyday care, early last year Gwynneth Hemmings set herself to back her own ideas—that the treatment of schizophrenia needed a biological approach. So, there are 300,000 known sufferers. But with one woman in nine and one man in fourteen affected by some mental trouble, the number must be higher," she says.

Early on, the warning came from the medical men: whatever you do about starting an association, don't upset the psychiatrists." But Mrs Hemmings wanted a chemical line taken; above all, she wanted contacts with patients. She wanted the disease brought into the open. "Schizophrenic sufferers are the social untouchables that TB patients were a generation ago." So, through a small advertisement in the paper, she began the Association. Interest flowed in like a torrent, everything was answered though some advertisements brought in over two hundred letters; and mostly from patients themselves.

The Hemmings family have now lived 18 years in Llanfair Hall, occupying Tŷ Tŷr, the tower wing, built from wayleave money from the Caernarvon railway last century on the flank of the much older mansion. The large square lounge has become office, with both filing cabinets now full. The room overlooks the Menai Straits in the serene green parish of Llanfair-iscedd—literally under the wood, but called, where the hills bow to the sea, Llanfair-ur-heaven.

The conference apart, Mrs Hemmings's latest venture is a questionnaire asking patients about their illness, including any incidence of migratory or monomaniacal in the family. Sixty replies came back by two posts, "and already some connection with migraine could be seen, though it will all have to be gone through."

The coming conference at Church House now includes 17 medical specialists, many giving their services free, and coming from London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh universities; and from Sweden, Denmark, and America.

Address is: The Secretary, Mrs Gwynneth Hemmings, Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain, Llanfair Hall, Caernarvon. (Telephone Port Dinorwic 379.)

The Association costs £1 a year to join, and includes a free ticket (otherwise £3) to the Church House conference, Dean's Yard, Westminster, on September 28 and 29. Anyone unable to attend the £1 membership should apply to the Association for a free ticket.

Gwynneth Hemmings



"They are enthusiastically knowledgeable about their wares: only they know where to locate the odd, dusty bottles of German fruit brandy and such."

JOHN ARLOTT celebrates two surviving independent wine merchants

THE OFF-LICENCE chains controlled the big brewing and distilling interests sell most of the wine drunk in England. This means that many of the rapidly increasing number of wine drinkers in the country hardly ever buy from a private wine merchant; indeed many of them regard him as in the same remote class as the bespoke tailor. It also means that, since the days when wine-buying was smaller, the emphasis has changed from individuality towards the acceptance of a Brand K uniformity.

There is no typical wine merchant. Their numbers shrink yearly as more are bought up by the chains: the survivors have varying merits. In truth their enemy is less the multiple wine store than the supermarket which, with the repeal of retail price maintenance, seized much of the wine merchant's rapid turnover trade in spirits and aperitifs. The quick return on sales of whisky, gin, brandy, sherry, and vermouth enabled the single-shop business to buy and keep slow-selling wine in cellar until it was mature.

The undercutting of those prices enforced the closure or takeover of many independent vintners, some of whom, especially in the provinces, had sold the best wines obtainable in their districts. Those who remain have a tenacity of purpose reflected in a

combination of expertise, understanding of local demand, and an individuality the chains cannot provide. There is no typical independent wine merchant, but two of contrasting character are Whitwams, in the Old Market Place at Altrincham, on the Chester side of Manchester, and Turnbull's, of Church Road, at Hove, on the Hampshire side of Brighton.

Whitwams is tucked under black and white wine. Its chandler's shop as long ago as the seventeenth century and is still part of an individualistic grocery store. Tony Little inherited it from his father, and his son works in it. The eldest, as well as running the business, was a writer and photographer who shortened his name, Arthur Little, for a pen-name to "Arlitt". His son has used that title for the Wine Society through which he meets wine-drinkers, aims ideas about wine and, ultimately, sends his wares. The society's annual banquet offers unusual fine wines.

Last month the stock, in the warren of cellars under his shop, in bond and stored overseas, ran to 17,844 bottles of wine—excluding spirits and beers. Whitwams flourishes because Arthur Little encourages, informs, and creates wine enthusiasts, and goes to considerable pains to meet their needs. While he cannot match chain prices, he stocks reliable cheaper lines and keeps a generous choice of the classic growths of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Germany as well as the best ports and

sherries. Thus he stocks Lebeque's French Country Wine range at 69p; Spanish red, and sweet or dry white at 60p; Macon Superior at 70p; Bordeaux Blanc, 70p; and a Medoc at 73p. Chateau-bottled Pichon Longueville Baron 1961 is £2.75; Lafite Rothschild 1957, £8; Branc Canteenac 1962, £2; English bottled La Tour Figeac 1968, £1.40; and Langos Barton 1962, £1.35.

His additional strength stems from his study of wine and the fact that by buying much of his stock in a group of 14 other independent merchants he can keep some costs low. Among his unusual items are a white Chateau-neuf; the Gaulin Americain, and Chateau. He is an advocate of Alsatian wine, which he considers neglected: his Reisinger Seignur d'Alsace is £1.15p; his Gewurtztraminer Auslese, Reserve Exceptionnelle, Jean Hugel 1959, £4. His association with the similarly placed vintner is reflected in his Chateau Cantegrive (Margaux) 1964 at £1.10 and Chateau Romonet 1967 at £1.05, two acceptable bourgeois claret, of which the group bought almost the entire output.

Albert—"Tommy" of course—Atkins began Mr F. J. Turnbull's office boy in 1925; after his employer died in 1937 he was made manager and, now

a director, he still runs the family-owned business at Hove. Within a short span of his shop there are 20 establishments, from supermarkets to off-licences, who undercut him on quick-selling lines. He remains in competition for three main reasons. His stock is immensely wide; while he does not disdain cheap drink, he considers the enthusiast; and he never passes on a rise in tax or production cost to his customers so long as he has stock bought before the increase.

His stock-list—a hand-written book available to the interested on request—is impressive. Under the heading "Red Wine" it lists 42 clarets, 37 burgundies, 6 Rhone, 11 other French, 11 Italian, five Spanish, three Portuguese, three Yugoslav, two German, two Austrian, and one each from Hungary, Switzerland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Chile. The 153 liquors include seven different cherry brandies and seven Curaçoes. There are 29 minerals, 16 lagers, 60 sherries, 136 white wines. He is the only wine merchant I know who stocks two kinds of Chinese brandy (the Chinese restaurants buy it); sake and green tea liqueur are commonplace sales for him. In the temperature-graded cellar there are ones and twos of other exotic liqueurs and venerable sherries, stocks too small for the list, there too, is Chambreyette, the rare Alpine-strawberry flavoured vermouth.

Last year's stocktaking credited Turnbull with almost £25,000 worth of drink, much of it unusual enough for most wine merchants to call it unobtainable. He supplies rarities and oddities to the trade in the area and, while he is no man to utter slogans, he will admit, "If we haven't got it, they will have to go to London for it." He and his shop assistant, Mrs Darling, are enthusiastically knowledgeable about their wares: only they know where to locate the odd, dusty bottles of German fruit brandy and such. And they are not averse to an impromptu tasting.

Mr Atkins has been scrupulously honest about his refusal to add increased costs he did not incur. The concession does not last long in the case of the spirits and cheaper wines ("most of the people who buy wine here every week buy cheap wine; we have been selling a lot of Moroccan lately"). On middle bracket wines, such as chateau bottled Montrose 1961, £2, Chateau Siran and Chateau Musset, both 1959, at £1 and 94p, it is still apparent. Has this attitude made him fresh customers? "I'm not sure: the public are very fickle; but when we had done it often enough to show it was genuine, some casual buyers became regulars." He is inclined to think that willingness to deliver—his one van and vanman are busy all day—is a more important asset in these days of urban cash-and-carry.

LETTERS: Equal pay in the mills?

READ with interest Geoffrey Adkins' article (September 6) on the pay of women in the textile industry. I pity the women textile employees if they continue to support Peel as the general secretary of the Union. His whole interest is in the money. He refers to the "sexus levity" in the industry that has led to the management. Is not this perhaps which has kept women's wages so ridiculously low? He suggests they take a strike soon for "loyalty's" sake. It strikes me Mr Peel's train of thought runs on similar lines to that of the employers' representative, Mr. Phipps, who considers it would be a little cost to have to pay the women a living wage. He even suggests cutting the rate of a male labourer, so that equal pay doesn't have to be such a crushing blow to the employers' pocket. The union must think of the workers' thought, through fear of loss of jobs, going up the industry in devious ways, as soon as possible. Maura C. McCartney, Employee of USDAW, London W 13.

IT IS NO surprise to hear that some managements are already making plans to evade or circumvent the Equal Pay Act when it comes into full effect in December '75. My own employer has already indicated that he has no intention of adhering to the law at that, or any other date. And in this case it is not a type of work which is carried on by large numbers of female employees, where there would be a real financial burden to the employer in implementing the Act: it is in fact the office of a fairly large engineering works, where only about a dozen women at most are doing "men's work" out of a workforce of say 250.

These women are on three-quarters of the men's rate, and are not considered for promotion to senior staff—in addition the pay structure is different for women, so that even seniority in their job is refused to them and they find that they are often being supervised by men who are not only not equal in attainment, but in many cases—very much—inferior in ability on the job.

The Act is to some extent superfluous in respect of enlightened managements—but it is the backwoodsman of industry, meant to be affected by it, who will need a most stringent enforcing authority, and possibly punitive penalties, to prevent the intention of the Act being wholly negated.

Anonymous.

AUTHORS must accept that busy reviewers make mistakes but the mass of errors in Mary Stott's feature indicate that she had not read the dust jacket carefully, far less the contents of our book Managers and their Wives.

First, I teach at the University of Kent and not the University of Essex. Secondly, the very first line states: "This is a book about part of the middle class." Mary Stott's point that we are writing about all the middle class is without foundation. Thirdly, the book does not compare managers with professionals as the whole tone of the feature suggests: we simply refer to the point in passing.

Ray Pahl, Darwin College, University of Canterbury, Kent.

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Rich nations and poor

The poor countries of the world may be forgiven a wry smile at the frantic comings and goings of the Finance Ministers of the rich countries. Financial crises are nothing new to the poor nations; they are more a way of life. Even so, it is all too certain that the economic plight of the developing countries does not loom large in this week's discussions of the Group of Ten in London, nor will it at the International Monetary Fund meeting at the end of the month. But there can be no genuinely international solution to the present complex monetary, trade, and economic problems which does not cater for the developing nations.

Just how serious the plight of many poor countries has become was spotlighted by the report of the World Bank and the International Development Association this week. The amount of genuine development aid reaching the poor nations is slowing down. Rapid price inflation in the rich countries also devalues that aid because the poor cannot buy so much with it. In place of genuine governmental aid many poor countries are having to depend on high interest loans which increase their indebtedness. Already a country like India has to commit a fifth of its export earnings simply to repay interest on past loans. But unless the poor nations can increase their imports they will not be able to modernise or industrialise their own economies.

—and nature adds its toll

Nature has its own ways of contributing to man-induced poverty. In recent weeks some of the worst monsoons in years have hit Asia and the Far East. Cruelly, they appear to have afflicted North Vietnam, India, and East Pakistan hardest—as if these countries did not have enough problems as a result of military operations.

On the 26th anniversary of the founding of the North Vietnamese republic, the Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong, said the north of the country had "been affected by a very big flood, even bigger than that of 1945 which was a catastrophe." The floods and famine of that year are believed to have cost one million lives. Since then the Prime Minister has given an inkling of the horrors of these floods. He instructed his people to fight against disease, to protect houses and goods, and to "punish severely smugglers, thieves of public property, speculators, and hoodlums." The floods came at the transplanting stage of the second rice crop of the year. They have smashed the dikes protecting the food-growing areas of the Red River delta and will disrupt industrial projects in the area. Some have said that, ironically, the damage is greater than that caused by American bombing. It has come when economic recovery from those operations was building up.

Ghettos in the making

Too many British cities are the enemies of those who live in them. At Scarborough yesterday the Liberals raised a shout of protest at conditions in the still-black Northern towns. Mr Lishman of Manchester reminded Liberals from the fortunate South that the houses in which many Northerners live—and the communities in which their houses stand—are not measurably pleasanter now than they were twenty years ago. Mr David Steel quoted (from a Birmingham Centre of Urban Studies Survey) some fearsome contemporary facts about Glasgow and Clydeside. Three thousand families, out of the 50,000 on the Glasgow waiting list for housing, have been living in hope for 15 years in dwellings without baths, showers, or hot water. And Mr Lishman said that in Burnley last year respiratory disease killed as many people as all types of cancer.

Squalor on this scale shortens life and degrades it. One result is unavoidable ill-health. Another can be resentment, alienation, and the sort of violence which now haunts the cities of America. The housing problem in cities ought to command the first concern of politicians if only because it ought to frighten them. It ought to frighten them because the worst areas are inhabited by the poor or the very poor. They live in squalor because they cannot afford not to. The environment to which poverty condemns them is a social ghetto, even if it is not a racial one.

This is one of the main findings of Mr Anthony Crosland's Fabian Pamphlet published yesterday ("Towards a Labour Housing Policy", Fabian Society, 20p) and it leads him to reject

Beyond that, their problems continue. What point is there in the poor countries industrialising if they are then denied access to the markets of the rich? The benefits of aid are too often cancelled when barriers are put up against the export products of the poor nations. This year Britain imposed a 15 per cent tariff on imports of cotton textiles from the Asian Commonwealth. And what arrangements will be made for these countries when Britain enters the Six? It is also a fair bet that the great debate, due to resume in the House of Commons next week, will be more concerned with the price of butter or the status of sterling than it will about ensuring that countries like India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are granted long term duty free access to the enlarged community for their agricultural and manufactured exports.

Of course the politicians reply that all these are matters for future negotiation. But will not the whole matter be quietly forgotten as soon as practicable? The same applies to the talk about international monetary reform. Such reform, if it is to be real, should lead to a much bigger distribution of financial reserves to the developing countries which are most in need. But will it? The economic concerns of the rich countries are, at present, dangerously parochial. That is why the debate about the future of world trade and finance cannot be left solely to the Finance Ministers and the bankers.

Humanitarian concern must prevail over other considerations.

In India and Pakistan, as in Vietnam, the monsoons are an annual event—but with important differences. The disasters are magnified by the overpopulation. They are given a further dimension by the nature of political discontent. On the human level the effects can be listed too easily. Bridges will be smashed, trucks stranded, and villages and refugee camps reduced to quagmires. Disease and death are the inevitable attendants of inhabitants weakened by malnutrition and hunger. Flooding may ensure that the race against famine in East Pakistan will be lost. The flood damage in the northern Indian provinces of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Orissa has been calculated at £220 millions. This is on top of the cost of the millions of refugees from East Bengal.

One of the Awami League's motives for gaining control in East Pakistan was to do more about the flood control which the Government in the West had ignored. The cyclone disaster of last year emphasised this. Political confusion has increased with the size of the human misfortunes. The two currents swirl round in a vortex as damaging and disheartening as the floods themselves.

as wishful thinking the Government's faith in the ability of free enterprise to solve the main housing problem.

"A free market," Mr Crosland says, "is wholly irrelevant to the most urgent problem since the homeless and overcrowded are generally poor people who could not conceivably afford the market price of decent housing. Similarly with slum clearance and replacement—working class families could not afford rents which would cover the economic cost of acquiring, demolishing, and rebuilding whole areas of substandard housing."

This is the centre of the problem. If, as the Birmingham survey suggests, 40 per cent of the heads of households in Glasgow had a take-home pay of less than £10 a week the Government's "fair rent" proposal for council housing will simply mock at Glasgow for being poor. The people who need rehousing most are those least able to afford either to move to a leafy suburb, still less to pay for their own rehousing in an expensive city centre where their work is needed. The rent rebate system, which involves a means test, ought to ensure that the urban poor do not get poorer. But it will not solve the housing problem. The very poor—many of whom are immigrants as yesterday's Select Committee report shows—will continue to concentrate in privately-owned urban slums because they cannot afford to move. These people ought to be rehoused first at rents they can afford. If a community pays a man less than £10 a week the community cannot expect an economic rent from him. But if he is forced to continue to live in a slum he will turn against the community. No society is just unless there is shelter as well as food.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Sunrise over the fen on these autumn mornings brings transient splendour to a realm of dew-wet reeds and a lingering cloak of mist. Through a haze of rose which turns to gold, countless geometric webs of spiders bridge darkling gaps, glittering and opalescent. Spear-leaves and drooping purple reed-plumes are beaded with silver and the pincushion umbels of angelica are pricked out with a million diamond points of light. Tassels of hemp agrimony and magenta spikes of loosestrife achieve a brightness and perfection which beautifies them, while white bellies shine with the pale of fading stars through the morning vapours. There is a scent of water mint distilled from the night. The air is so still that even the gossamer does not tremble. The reed-warblers have gone; there is no chorus of chattering and husky music to greet the new day; but presently a wren trills, a woodpecker's "chipping" breaks the silence of the nearby woods and bullfinches utter plaintive whistles in the shallow bushes. A pheasant wakes in a sedge jungle roost and rises like a rocket, scattering the dew in its rude progress and raising a general alarm. The sun's warmth now begins to be felt. Soon bumble bees are stir; wasps begin their hunting and the first dragonfly wakes with a rustle and fret of wings. The mist and its magic have evaporated; the sparkling webs have dried to near invisibility and only the recesses of the lush undergrowth are still wet. The fen is set fair for a golden day as the peacock and brimstone butterflies come swooping out to the flowers. E. A. ELLIS.

IT IS, on the face of it, difficult to see how Britain can grant independence to the Rhodesian Administration and retain some semblance of honouring either the spirit or the letter of the five principles she herself has laid down for a settlement.

Regardless of the tortuous semantics in which both sides are reported to be indulging, Mr Smith's basic position remains clear: he will not budge from the principle of white government for the foreseeable future.

If no Anglo-Rhodesian accord is reached, the controversial "Property Owners (Residential Protection) Bill" will almost certainly be introduced soon. It will allow 15 unnamed whites to petition for the eviction of Asians and Coloureds (mixed blood) from white suburbs. It will probably result in the establishment of a race Classification Board, similar to the South African model.

Yet, in a "heads we win, tails you lose" principle, even if a settlement is reached, white pressure for the introduction of the Property Bill will probably only be postponed. Once the dust has settled, and normal international trade has been resumed, Rhodesia will be free to introduce whatever legislation she wishes, and will risk only the censure, not the sanctions, of Britain and anyone else who still cares.

If Mr Smith resists the right-wing pressure, then his political life could be endangered. The Rhodesian electorate, which today shouts "good old Smithie," has in the recent past shouted hurrahs for Sir Roy Welensky, Sir Edgar Whitehead, and Mr R. S. Garfield Todd, and turned them quickly to boos and catcalls. It could happen again and Mr Smith would be foolish not to bear this in mind.

The Rhodesian leader's first hint that his popularity may already have begun to wane came unexpectedly last month, at a by-election in the lower middle-class suburb of Mabeleng. Mr Smith was scheduled to address an eve of poll meeting, and anticipating a packed house, the Rhodesian Front organisers told Mabeleng voters to bring copies of the by-election manifesto with them in order to ensure they were given seats. In the event, only 186 people turned up and Mr Smith addressed his first half-empty hall in more than eight years. Worse still, his candidate won by only 68 votes over an extreme right-wing opponent.

I understand the Rhodesian leader was shaken by the experience.

Still the talks must go on. Mr Smith's personal record is clean: he could have accepted the Tiger and Fearless settlements, and then when sanctions were lifted, torn them up and defied the world to do its worst. Indeed, there are many Rhodesians who wonder why he did not. So if this month Mr Smith gives his word that he



Lord Goodman, special envoy

Heads we win, tails you lose?

Anglo-Rhodesian settlement talks resume this week with officials of Mr Smith's administration optimistic that, this time, an agreement will be reached. PETER NIESEWAND examines the real prospects.

would abide by a settlement, it would be very difficult for Britain to call him a liar.

There's another aspect to this: a body of opinion in Whitehall believes that the five million African majority in Rhodesia cannot possibly lose by simple overwhelming numbers, they must fairly soon form the Government of Rhodesia.

The only question is: what method will they use to win? Will it be violent revolution, or peaceful social change? The answer lies in white hands: in the goodwill (or lack of it) with which the 249,000 Europeans deal with the thousands of black school leavers, in the speed with which they expand the economy to cope with the population explosion, and in the steps they take to improve race relations and encourage black dignity and self-respect.

According to this reasoning, if Mr Smith or his successors depart from the spirit of a settlement, they will merely be hammering nails into their own coffins.

In contrast to the optimism in Rhodesian official circles, I understand the British will arrive here this week in a cautious mood. When Lord Goodman and his team flew in last June, they were hopeful that the encouraging rate of progress would be maintained, and that a summit "between Mr

Smith and Sir Alec Douglas-Home would be organised speedily.

In the event, they found that Mr Smith had dug in his heels, and discussions went round in circles until neither side had anything further to say. Sooner than abandon the talks, it was decided to adjourn them to allow both sides to reconsider their positions.

Security had been good. The British team booked into a suburban hotel, the Quorn, and stayed there unnoticed. But only just: one Salisbury journalist dropped into the hotel for a beer one afternoon. He saw the head of the Rhodesian Special Branch sitting in the lounge, and went across to say hello. The SB man was, to say the least, surprised, but offered the journalist a beer. The journalist sold him two tickets to the Press Club dance, and left shortly afterwards—about half a minute before the unmistakable figure of Lord Goodman came down the stairs followed by Sir Philip and the rest of the team.

After Lord Goodman's second secret mission, he gave the British Government an optimistic report. Four of the five principles had been overcome: the differences had been narrowed down to principle number one: unimposed progress towards majority rule.

Britain had proposed a new definition of "majority rule."

Clearly, Mr Smith would not accept "one man, one vote" but was interested in a non-racial meritocracy— "responsible majority rule, by civilised men."

The first indication that the way would not be as easy as they hoped came towards the end of June, when Sir Max Aitken, proprietor of the London "Daily Express," flew into Salisbury to visit "my old chum Ian Smith." Sir Max reported that Mr Smith had rejected a British proposal on African advancement, which Lord Goodman had left with him, and worse still, had no alternative suggestions to make.

Lord Goodman was due to arrive in Salisbury within two or three days, but Whitehall decided to postpone his departure while the position was reconsidered. A slightly revised plan was prepared and presented to the Rhodesians the following week. At the time, it found little favour with the Rhodesians, as they considered it made the pace of African advancement unacceptably fast.

In broad terms, the plan was a two-stage constitution, which sought to create a non-racial meritocracy. Stage one maintained the present Rhodesian system of separate voters' rolls for black and white, and ended in racial parity in Parliament with 50 seats each. Stage two envisaged the creation of a common roll, and the formation of a government elected by the cream of black and white voters—"The civilised majority."

But the sticking point seemed insuperable: how soon would the races reach parity and enter stage two? Mr Smith wanted the rate of progress determined by the amount of income tax paid by Africans as a group, as is the case at present. The British insisted on the qualifications being determined by property, education, and income.

The gap between the sides was not narrowed in spite of more than a dozen meetings, and it became clear that, for the time, neither side had anything further to say.

Lord Goodman left disappointed, but believing Mr Smith would play his cards close to his chest until a summit was held.

However, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was insistent that he would not attend a summit until a settlement had been privately agreed, line by line, with Mr Smith. After a pause to allow this message to sink in in Salisbury, contacts were resumed by letter and a Rhodesian concession on African voting qualifications made it worthwhile resuming direct discussions.

Lord Goodman's task now is to make sure that both sides are speaking the same language, and to try to lay the final struts of the bridge between white supremacy and black rule.

Whether this can be done, and whether the bridge is paper maché or concrete and steel, remains to be seen.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thank heaven for Cole . . .

Sir,—In recent months the Guardian has been one of the few newspapers in which an Irishman could recognise the world in which he grew up, and now John Cole has given us an extended editorial which is outstandingly constructive because it does start from the real problem.

Those of us who came to political consciousness under Sir Basil Brooke's stalwart premiership (like our fathers before us) are deeply sympathetic in whose analysis the English press and parties gave us very little help. Ulster made the news once a year, with its quaint folk-festival on July 12. We could see that the Unionist leaders included some of the worst racists we found in politics west of Moscow or east of Chicago or north of Dublin. Gerrymanndering was a

feature of the scene as were the IRA men picking off policemen from behind hedges.

Occasional visitors would arrive from overseas, as Mr Enoch Powell did last week, to sharpen up our sense of the differences between us, and our taciturn representatives at Westminster would fall totally silent when it came to any crisis near to home (as when they watched Mr Terence O'Neill bite the dust).

What is still lacking in most press coverage of this scene is any sense of how the British political parties have failed in their handling of Ulster over the past 25 years. The Conservative Party is the model for all in how best to educate your backwoodsmen, but as luck would have it Suez and Central Africa were the educational priority areas. Ulstermen sup-

porting the policies of the British Labour Party have watched each leader in turn try with the solution which Mr Wilson now finds temptingly simple.

If you tell them they needn't march each July 12 to keep their British passports up to date, they will perhaps reply—tell that to the Kenyan Asians. Because the Guardian did not discover the Ulster problems the day before yesterday, the policies it now advances are credible. One of your correspondents was thanking God in these columns the other day for giving us Mr Paul Foot. Perhaps he might mention your deputy editor too when he's on the line.—Yours sincerely,

David Chambers.
London Graduate School
of Business Studies,
London NW 1.

. . . and heaven help Victor Zorza

Sir,—Victor Zorza's article on "Khrushchev's catastrophe" contains a number of nonsensical and misleading statements: 1. Kennedy's Vietnam policy had nothing to do with any "ambiguity" or "lack of clarity" by Khrushchev. In fact, Kennedy inherited an obligation in South-east Asia which he felt compelled to honour. At the same time he steadfastly refused to commit American ground troops, and latterly made clear his intention to withdraw all advisers from South Vietnam by the end of 1965.

2. Zorza repeatedly refers to the pressure which Khrushchev was under from his military, without apparently considering that an American President might have found himself in a similar situation. Evidently Zorza has not read President

Eisenhower's farewell address in which he wrote: "In the councils of government we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence . . . by the military industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist." If Zorza had read Robert Kennedy's "Thirteen Days," he would know that at the time of the Cuban missiles crisis, the majority of top military brass favoured a Pearl Harbour-style attack on the Cuban bases, and that at least one favoured a nuclear strike.

The fact that Kennedy resisted these pressures and adopted the policy he did caused Khrushchev to lose face—according to Zorza!

3. Kennedy is further slated for insisting that the Pentagon

build up conventional forces so that a war of the future need not take the form of a nuclear confrontation. The poor man can't win!

4. Most unforgivable, however, is Zorza's assumption that the dictator of the totalitarian Russian State is subject to all sorts of pressures which threaten his position and limit his freedom of action, an American President is a sort of god who is raised by his election above faction, pressure and intrigue. Not only, it seems, should Kennedy have ruled his own country wisely, he should also have nursed the leader of its chief opponent in the cold war.

R. J. Burden.
300 Church Street,
Bocking,
Braintree.

Solving Macclesfield's problems sensibly

Sir,—The writer of your article on Macclesfield (September 13) and its readers, might like to know that at least one of the town's problems has been solved. Frost's Mill, referred to by Mr Johnson as an embarrassment because no one knows what to do with it, because of its status as a protected building, has been acquired by a small but growing manufacturing company.

This fact is important not only as enlightenment for Mr

Johnson, but also as an example of how Macclesfield and other towns with a changing industrial structure can solve their problems. Within the past year the residents of Macclesfield and its surrounding agricultural districts have protested, understandably and successfully, against two new industrial estates on the boundaries of the town, which would have encroached upon the already fast diminishing Cheshire countryside.

If more of these companies were prepared to take on buildings such as Frost's Mill, "six of which now stand empty" according to your article, the problems of the planners, the farmers whose land is being usurped, and the unemployed in Macclesfield, might be solved at a stroke.—Yours faithfully,
(Mrs) Jill Newsome.
Kerbridge,
Nr Macclesfield,
Cheshire.

A raw deal from BBC

Sir,—Thank you for publishing WABC + WQXR + WPAW = BBC PLUS! Exactly my sentiments on returning from a month in the States last year. I am sure that people in this country don't realise what a raw deal they are getting from the BBC. With seven national wavelengths they do not have a choice of 34 programmes?

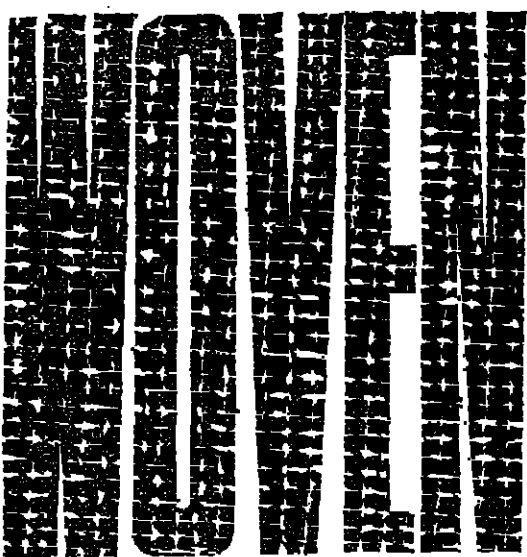
If people in Syracuse, New York, can have six programmes what about eight million Londoners? Surely we all deserve more choice. I would like the BBC to know that there are people who like pop or old radio plays with the same sounding voices (the same voices) as 20 years ago. Oh yes! they've bridged the generation gap, but bridged clear from grandparents to teenagers. What about the Mums and Dads?

I like music in the car but have Bart Mills trouble with "goblets" so bought a cartridge-tape player not a radio. I have to buy cartridges but it's worth it to get the type of music you want and no chat. Play something for me, Auntie and don't bother for me the title—I'll guess it!—Yours faithfully,
R. D. Macfarlane.
25 Falkland Road,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

Racialism's effects

Sir,—No one who saw the film "Le Chagrin et la Pitié" on television can be excused if they now forget the effects of racialism on a nation. France was undermined and perhaps almost destroyed as much from within by the forces of racial antagonism as from without by German arms.

Nazism was defeated in 1945, but the spectre of racialism still haunts us. This enemy within threatens to destroy our way of life as effectively as any Nazi conquest. I hope that the showing of the film will provide an opportunity for all who uphold humanitarian values to renew their dedication to the fight against racialism in all its contemporary forms.—Yours sincerely,
Robert Moore.
Senior Lecturer in Sociology,
University of Aberdeen,
King's College,
Old Aberdeen.



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مکان العمل



Victims of the August bomb blast at the Electricity Board headquarters

Plain man's guide to jelly

DAVID FAIRHALL on escalating gelignite explosions: Belfast, Wednesday

IF YOU ARE as confused as I have sometimes been by the stream of statements, claims and counter-claims about the military situation in Northern Ireland, consider the following statistics — the amount of gelignite used in the province this year for bombing attacks. It is derived from the actual weight found in the bomb which failed to explode, and the estimates made when they did go off by the explosive ordnance disposal experts of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

And it shows that since January, when the total was only about 1200lb, the amount has risen to about 1400lb in August — and is still rising. The cold arithmetic of the bomb is a stark reminder of the hours since arriving in Belfast last week indicates that September's total will reach 1800lb.

This is in spite of the strict security measures introduced at the time of the IRA's first bombing in this year. The IRA probably has something like a couple of months' supply in the province at any one time, maintained by stealing or buying illegally from quarries and other sources just south of the border. None of it is military explosive.

If one has a legitimate use for gelignite, it can be purchased for about 17-18 pence a lb. from Irish Industrial Explosives in Dublin, or imported from ICI's factories in Scotland and elsewhere. It comes packed in cardboard tubes or in long plastic bags and, if it is recovered, the army can tell where it was made.

Probably more difficult for the IRA to obtain are the

detonators, small pencil-like tubes filled with sensitive explosive and attached either to a length of fuse or to wires leading from a battery. Nearly all the detonators used here are made by ICI in Scotland. But the alarming, indeed astonishing, fact is that they carry no marking by which they can be traced after they leave the factory. They are not numbered, let alone some form of indelible coding.

For Major George Styles, head of the army's explosive team in Belfast, it is a subject of bitter complaint,

especially since the death last week of Captain David Stewardson when a bomb blew up in his face as he tried to neutralise it. If only we knew we could trace the man who lost a detonator or sold it illegally, instead of relying on a bit of luck — like finding a fingerprint — it would make a sacrifice like that seem more worthwhile.

The major accepts that a new manufacturing process cannot be introduced overnight. But against the background of steadily escalating terrorism — which may not be confined to the IRA if the

much forecast Protestant backlash materialises — he wants the tap turned off now so that at some predictable time the supply of untraceable components will eventually stop flowing from the industrial pipeline. If necessary the Government could amend the Explosive Substances Act.

Meanwhile the bombing continues, much safer for those who do it than taking on the army in night gun battles, and much more effective in stirring up fear and hatred among the civilian population. The bombs them-

selves range from your common or garden nail bomb — commonly a four-ounce stick of gelignite wrapped in corrugated cardboard filled with nails and a length of fuse stuck in the end — through to the carefully prepared suitcase time bomb. A pile of scrap iron and rocks stacked in front of a bundle of gelignite, as in London derry on Friday night, makes an effective antipersonnel mine.

A vehicle trip wire can set off a simple blast but has not often been used, perhaps because the BBC engineers

killed sometime ago in this way were supposed to have been an army patrol. In nearly every case the components are simple and easy to obtain. An ordinary alarm clock can be used as a timing device, a torch battery as a firing mechanism, a doorbell as a remote control, or a mousetrap as an anti-handling device.

It was some such device which probably killed Captain Stewardson the other day in Castlerobin. Not because he was unaware of the danger of a booby-trap. On the contrary he seems to have known exactly what the man who made the bomb intended by way of an anti-handling device, but was caught by some accidental instability in the construction of the bomb. A similar bomb was deliberately exploded by the army after an exchange of fire at a petrol station near Lisburn at the weekend. But once Major Styles's men are absolutely sure what they are dealing with they will probably neutralise others of this type in the normal way.

Sooner or later all the basic anti-handling principles are likely to be used in Northern Ireland — the anti-lift switch, anti-lift, pressure applied or released — but the army can call on a vast fund of experience which is hardly going to be matched by the IRA. As in other aspects of the military situation here, the army's problem is not dealing with the enemy when he emerges as a cool-headed explosives technician, but when he is nothing more than an excited youngster lighting the fuse attached to a bundle of gelignite as if it were a firework.



Heroin addict—before and after treatment

Heroin heroics

John Ezard on the battle against addiction

JAMES NORMAN stood forth in London yesterday like one of those Biblical prophets who offers a certain cure for a plague. He even delivered the characteristic side-swipe at the ignorant medicals already on the scene—and to complete the resemblance, the Government has refused to listen to him.

In his case, however, the plague is heroin addiction, and Mr Norman has an unusually authoritative claim to be qualified to judge the British scene.

From 1953 to 1968, he was Prisons Commissioner for Hongkong, an island with a heroin epidemic older than Britain's, and 40 times as big.

Mr Norman's message is that — in these hopelessly unpromising conditions — he encouraged the launching of two unconventional treatment centres which achieved a cure rate of 58.8 per cent among 1400 addicts. His figures are based on an intensive follow-up of addicts for a year after treatment, lasting on average six months.

Armed with such results, he was able to persuade three Governments — Hongkong, Iran and Thailand — with combined populations of nearly 100 million people to soften their traditionally repressive attitude to addicts.

Even Thailand, whose northern area grows most of the Far East's illicit heroin, has agreed to stop recording convictions against criminals found to be addicts if they agree to go to a centre for treatment. In Hongkong, he was entirely responsible for liberalising the law. In Iran and Thailand, he helped draft new laws in his new job as consultant to the UN narcotics commission.

But when recently he tried to tell the news to the Elephant and Castle headquarters of the Department of Health and Social Security, he was "taken to see a brigadier or someone who took notes" and has heard nothing since.

Mr Norman's view is that the Brain Committee, the source of most British anti-heroin measures, took a basically wrong step in concentrating on the prevention of addiction almost to the exclusion of rehabilitation.

"God help the addicts," he comments, in a book pub-

lished today, on the central rôle given to psychiatrists as role of Brain. Ironically, the Home Office advisory committee on drug dependence reported that it could find "very little experience" in rehabilitating addicts in 1968—the year that Hong Kong successes began to become known. "One must conclude that the committee did not look very far—or perhaps did not wish to," Mr Norman writes.

Hongkong's two centres are carefully placed far from towns, one of them for compulsory, court-ordered attenders at Tai Lam, the other for voluntary patients on the island of Shau Kwan Chau, which takes anyone who wants a cure.

They offer intensive open-air work projects—one centre rebuilt a peasant village—and adult education classes, supported by a drug withdrawal clinic and a psychiatric observation centre. Mr Norman says the key to their success is that addicts are not designated as "criminals, lunatics or faceless morons." He finds it interesting to read British press reports of hard drugs being smuggled into hospital drug treatment centres and high security prisons. At the open Tai Lam centre, there was virtually no smuggling for a decade.

"They get so engrossed in the life of the centre that they slowly forget their addiction," said Mr Norman. As a recipe for a cure, that would sound banal and evasive to a Home Office team. But the figures are there to prove it and they are to some extent confirmed by the results of smaller-scale, unpublished regimes run by rural religious orders here.

The lesson appears to be that absorption, without stigma, in a busy small community can wean an addict away from drugs. The common sense is expensive to establish. Thailand's centre will cost one million dollars—and might not be justified with Britain's presently declining number of addicts. But for the United States, where expensive psychiatric centres like Lexington are producing ruinous relapse rates, the moral of the Hong Kong "communes" may be worth urgent study.

MISCELLANY

Smoke gets in your line

LISTENERS to Radio 4's "It's Your Line" from Scarborough were unaware of the ordeal by smoke which cigar-lover Jeremy Thorpe unwittingly inflicted on his cigar-lover (retired) Robin Day. Closed in a 9ft x 9ft outside broadcast mobile studio on the prom by the conference hall, Day was too polite to tell the Liberal leader that he had given up cigars three weeks ago and was finding it all rather a strain.

The result was that as listeners telephoned their questions, the Thorpe cigar box was trundled out. A huge Havana was lifted from it and



A raw deal from BBC

DAY: substance

set alight, and for the best part of an hour Robin Day, nostrils twitching, silently cursed the BBC's forgetfulness in not installing air conditioning.

The smokeless Day is reported to be considering postponing his abstinence from nicotine until Thorpe and his pyrotechnics have departed.

Green lights

EARLIER this week, the Government discreetly let it be known that Conservative MPs of a Roman Catholic turn of mind would be welcome to go and look at affairs in Northern Ireland. Arrangements were in hand to ship them across the water and show them the sights and sounds.

Kevin McNamara, the Catholic Labour MP for Hull North, heard a whisper, and has written immediately to Geoffrey Johnson-Smith, Under-Secretary for the Army. Please, he asks, could similar facilities be granted to Labour members of a similar turn of mind? Answer!

Gale trail

A CONSERVATIVE, if not the Conservative, has joined the mutinous "Spectator" as George Gale's associate editor, Patrick Cosgrave, the man who briefed Ted Heath on his parliamentary questions, replaces Michael Wynn Jones, the man who passed the offending fantasy of Princess Anne's love life.

Cosgrave was born and reared in Dublin, took a doctorate at Cambridge, and left the Conservative research department in July to finish the first volume of "Churchill at War," his previous book, "The Public Poetry of Robert Lowell," was dismissed by the "Spectator" but approved by Lowell.

Cosgrave's own "Spectator" of the last Nuffield election study achieved the rare feat of reconciling David Butler and Hugh Berrington, one of his most perceptive academic critics. He has two bulldozers, a breed about which he has theories. Thank you George.

OVERHEARD at the "Melody Maker" awards party yesterday

First serious-minded pro-

gressive rock buff: "A word in your ear, mate."

Second serious-minded progressive rock buff: "I'm trying to find it."

you know where to find it."

Absent Fo

BECAUSE he refuses to fly, Dario Fo, the 45-year-old Milanese actor-manager, will not be in London tomorrow night for the opening of his surrealist-Marxist farce, "Seventh Commandment: Thou Shalt Not Steal."

Quite So Much, which the Belgian National Theatre is doing at the Old Vic.

Fo runs his own company in Italy. He writes their plays, acts the lead, directs, does the design, and even designs the playbills. The only thing he doesn't do is write the music for the songs, and, of course, go up in a jumbo.

Iain paeon

MACLEOD speaks. A 12-inch long-playing record has been made of the subtly acid speeches of Iain Macleod, and will be on sale by the time the Tories take office next month. One side has three of Macleod's party conference speeches, the other extracts from five broadcasts and other orations.

The record was the idea of Gary Waller, a former chairman of the Conservative Press Group, PEST. The side will have commemorative messages from Ted Heath, Robert Carr, Nigel Fisher, Nicholas Scott and the widow Macleod.

Each disc will sell at about £1.50. Waller hopes it will raise about £700 for the Crisis at Christmas appeal (remember the veterans, of which the late Chancellor was a sponsor. One thousand have been pressed. More to follow, if demand justifies.

Double cross

COMING UP: two Italian film versions of the Crucifixion, by two directors who are politically poles apart.

Franco Zeffirelli, of "Romeo and Juliet," now completing a film about St Francis, says that his next work will be "an investigation into the political assassination of Jesus."

Gillo Pontecorvo (brother of Bruno, the British scientist who defected to the Soviet Union 21 years ago, and director of the prize-winning "Battle of Algiers") says that his next film also will be about Jesus. After looking around at contemporary accounts, he has taken his inspiration from Hugh Schonfield's "The Passover Plot," which suggested that Christ contrived his own crucifixion to fulfil messianic prophecies.

Soft cell

A RARE sweet tale from one of Her Majesty's houses of correction. Romantic, even Springy, the open prison near Aylesbury, has started an account with Unirose, the London firm that sends delicately-wrapped single roses to wives and sweethearts at £1 a bloom.

The governor rings up and orders a rose to be sent for one or other of his 150 charges. The bill goes to him, and he docks the money from their pay. Unirose has sent more than 20 in the past three months.

SILVER MEDAL for the most arresting jobs ad of the week: "Dangerous drugs, explosives, immigration, law and order. Just a few of the interesting subjects you could meet in clerical work in the Home Office."

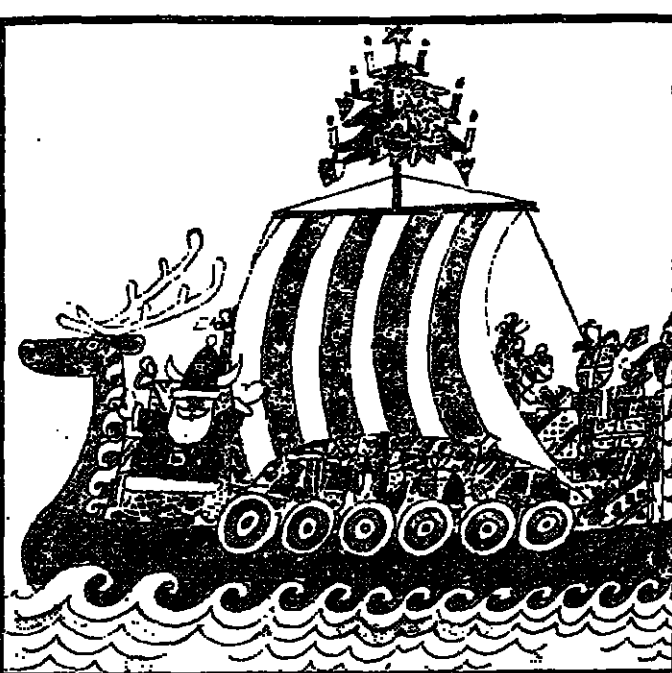
LAUNCHING Christmas

cards before he autumn equinox may seem a bit out of season, but that was what Unicef was doing on a warm day in London yesterday. And Unicef should know what's what, for it is the pioneer operator in the charity Christmas card business—a business which now provides 10 per cent of its annual revenue (or 40 per cent of the revenue it gets from private sources).

It all began in the most innocent and unplanned way when the first director of Unicef was sent a picture by a Czech schoolgirl which he decided to use as his own personal greetings card. That was in 1947. Last year Unicef sold 70 million cards all round the world, netting about £2 millions. In what is now a highly competitive market it expects to maintain an annual growth rate of between 10 and 20 per cent.

Unicef's expertise today is devoted to keeping fresh an idea which can easily begin to look stale when so many others have climbed on the bandwagon. There have been complaints about the designs. "Where's Santa Claus?" someone was grumbling yesterday. Santa Claus in fact turns up in only one of the cards chosen for distribution here, somewhat incongruously in charge of a Viking longboat.

But if Santa Claus is semi-redundant, in the Unicef scheme of things, it is because the cards, with Season's



Santa Claus on a Viking longboat

Season of mists and Santa cards

Harford Thomas on how card cash helps children

Greetings printed in four languages, have to be good for any country of the United Nations, and Unicef must remember to be self-consciously neutral in its attitudes to the world's religions, and to the world's secular politics, too.

At this it is adroit enough

to sell well in Russia and other Communist countries of Europe with cards good for three occasions in a fortnight—the secular New Year of January 1, the Orthodox Christmas of January 7, and the Orthodox New Year of January 14.

Trying to have the best of many worlds prompts the

artists to some enjoyable fantasy. A sure favourite this year is an elephant trotting over a snowbound landscape with a howdah-load of tiny tots (pink, brown, and black) snugly wrapped in woolies: the artist is British.

The traditional Christian theme still tends to predominate, and in this line Unicef has pulled off quite a coup for 1971. It has obtained exclusive rights to the reproduction of five notable treasures from the Vatican collection (two in the Byzantine style of the eleventh century, and three of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Italian masters). They come, as one might say, with the blessing of the Pope, for the chairman of the Italian national committee of Unicef is Senator Montini—brother of Pope Paul.

Unicef keeps its own league table of card-addicted countries. It is hard to believe, but Britain has a long way to go to get anywhere near the league leaders. There are four or five times as many Unicef cards sold in Germany as there are in Britain, and twice as many in France—which makes Britain's two million sound on the paltry side.

Even so, one of the things worrying the English yesterday was how to avoid sending your friends the same cards they send you. Nobody had an answer to that one, though the traveller abroad may like to know that each Unicef national committee chooses about twenty out of some three dozen available to distribute in their own country—the locals being thought to be the best judge of local taste. So in some countries abroad you should be able to buy some Unicef cards that are not circulating here.

Transport of despair

by Ian Breach

BY NOW, most of the students who failed for one reason or another to join the autumn intake to university will be resignedly working on the buses, hitchhiking their way round the world, or simply sitting at home and waiting for another year's applications to be sifted. Among them there must surely be at least half a dozen who did not know at the end of their last schooldays that their places were going begging on one of the more exciting polytechnic courses to be started in years.

The begging has now become a cry of despair at Lancaster Poly, where a three-year diploma course in industrial design (transportation) is threatened with stillbirth if sufficient students cannot be found within the next week or so. Advertisement for the course, which has failed to secure the eight or nine still needed to justify the course. An abortion will almost certainly be performed by the DES if they are not found.

Which would be mournful indeed, if one considers the gestation involved. The Lancaster transportation course, a very badly needed bridging of the artistic and scientific disciplines concerned with a subject that touches us all, has—almost unbelievably—been ten years in the making. First discussed by the old college of art and design with Humber Cars (taken over by Rootes, then Chrysler, and now no longer in business), it waited six years before another motor manufacturer, Ford, revived interest.

Department head, Hume Cooke, was appointed, and a draft syllabus prepared four years ago, only to be mothballed while the Summerston/Coldstream review of design education ground its wheels. The final go-ahead this year was a triumph of Cooke's enthusiasm over classic educational inertia, reflected in an inordinately well-

equipped department in the new Coventry building.

Cooke, a former car stylist, industrial designer for Morphy-Richards, and one-time head of design at Coventry College of Art, forged the course out of a belief that design is another word for interdisciplinary problem-solving. Thus this course is intended to cross the fields of town planning, transport-system and environmental studies, production technologies, and graphics, with an aim—whether concerned with the evolution of alternatives to the car or the use of visual communication techniques in public transport—of producing truly executive designers.

Although CNA status has been sought, initial graduates would emerge with a very worthy, if dull, polytechnic certificate: it will come as no surprise to observers of the design world that Cooke's visionary counterparts in the United States and elsewhere in Europe have comparatively little difficulty in persuading authorities of the need for such studies at natural degree level.

One of the problems has been that a course with such radical objectives requires a rather different sort of entrant. This one, a two-and-a-half year "thin sandwich" of interfacial work, must be unique among art colleges in requiring an "A" level pass in mathematics or a science, or Ordinary National Diploma in engineering, with possible variations for mature students. The philosophy is that it is more hopeful to turn a science-based student into a fully trained designer than to rely on the traditional process of working with fine-art foundation students. There are many designers—and employers of designers—who would readily see the wisdom of this: so, if they can be reached in time, would Lancaster's newest students.

Plastics from BASF

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Vinoflex BASF

Palatal BASF

Luran BASF

Lucobit BASF

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- Vinoflex
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- Styropor

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Polyisobutylene (PIB)
General-purpose polystyrene (PS)
Styrene-butadiene graft polymer (SB)
Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers (SAN)
Acrylate-styrene-acrylonitrile copolymers
Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene copolymers (ABS)
Polyamide (PA)
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
Unsaturated polyester resins
Expandable polystyrene

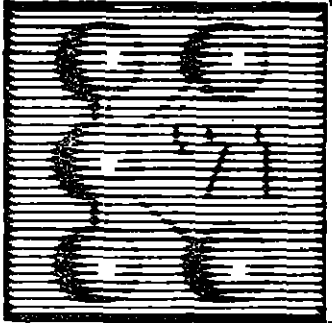
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PLASTICS

ONCE again the industry is gathering at Dusseldorf for the Kunststoffe exhibition, held at four yearly intervals and the most important in the European plastics calendar. This time, at K71, the atmosphere is different. The location is the new exhibition centre erected by NOWEA, the Dusseldorf fair authority, to replace the earlier complex of halls which, by German standards, is now outworn—although still vastly superior to any British facility.

The surroundings, therefore, are impressive. More significant, however, is the fact that the seemingly endless expansion throughout the whole series of Kunststoffe exhibitions since the war is no longer an automatic assumption. During the period since 1967, and especially in the last year or so, tremors have been felt which have radically shaken even those triple pillars of the German chemical empire—BASF, Bayer, and Hoechst.

What has happened? There is no evidence that the technological prospects for plastics have become less bright. Indeed, the graphs showing how much plastics are being used still point sharply upwards, even if the slope has eased off a bit. Although the figures vary from country to country, plastics everywhere continue to outstrip the average performance of industry as a whole.

Nevertheless, the practice of blithely projecting such graphs up to the millennium has fallen somewhat into disrepute, and on the whole the industry recognises that there has to be a finite limit to its hitherto headlong progress. But when, and at what level, are questions to which no one knows the answers, and few are prepared to guess.

Commercial

The present difficulties are commercial rather than technical. Manufacture of plastics materials is carried out by the large oil and chemical companies, and the investment required is colossal. In their efforts to secure a maximum share of a growth market, these concerns have vied with each other in the size of their production plants (this is as true of other chemical sectors such as fibres and fertilisers as it is of plastics) so that overcapacity has tended to be the rule in the past few years and profit margins have, with intense price competition, become slim.

A period of sharp inflation, making nonsense of cost estimates, with a simultaneous easing off in economic activity, has therefore troubled every major European chemical producer; in fact, the French companies appear to have managed better than most.

In this situation plans have had to be limited, postponed, or even abandoned, and prices are now on a rising trend—this after a period of many

years through which plastics prices have dropped steadily. The visitor to K71 will find the stands of the big chemical companies scarcely less palatial than before, but if he digs a little deeper he will find a much harder commercial core. Technical backing will not be so readily forthcoming for the unknown and particularly the unestablished customer—though if a project is, after scrutiny, assessed as viable in terms of material consumption, support should still be available.

The material manufacturers, however, are but one part of the industry. They account in their own names for only a small, specialised portion of the chemical giants' products. In between them and the consumer come the processors or converters, large in number but generally small in size, especially when compared to the chemical giants (although increasingly the more substantial or successful ones get acquired by a larger group either wanting to meet its own internal demand for plastics components or to diversify).

Plastics converters are subject to all the pressures typically experienced by smaller businesses in an uncertain and inflationary economic climate. As a class, therefore, they are now even more preoccupied than usual with the immediate problems of keeping their machinery busy, their customers happy, and their operations in the black. If this hard-headed approach leaves little time to worry about the industry's growth statistics, it must not be forgotten that the efforts, skill, and capacity for innovation of the plastics moulders and fabricators are as important as the contribution of the material manufacturers in terms of research and development in effecting such growth.

The third major wing of the plastics industry consists of the machinery manufacturers, who have become a progressively more important factor in recent years with the increasing sophistication of processing

Growth graph falters

ROBIN PENFOLD on the end of
plastic's first fine careless rapture

German role

A major reason for the pre-eminent standing of Kunststoffe is the position of West Germany itself in the world plastics industry. This is a story that goes back to the beginnings of industrial chemistry in the last century, and now the country both produces and uses more plastics per capita than any other. It exports more plastics materials than Britain makes, and has extremely powerful plastics machinery and processing industries. According to "British Plastics", production of West German plastics materials last year was not far short of 44 million tons. In absolute terms this is less than either the United States (52 million tons) or Japan (about 5 million tons). The latter overtook Germany two or three years ago, and one marked feature of K71 is the steadily growing interest of Japanese firms in the European market both for materials and especially machinery—plus the small armies of Japanese visitors who will closely scrutinise every stand at this huge show.

There is also a considerable American element, most evident through the exhibits of the European divisions of the big US material producers, nearly all of whom have major interests in the area. Essentially, however, this is a European exhibition—and as Western Europe makes some 40 per cent and about a third of the world's plastics, there is plenty for the visitor to see. And since annual world output has now topped 30 million tons, the industry can hardly still be regarded as an infant.

Matters of the environment, of course, loom constantly

larger in everyone's consciousness. So far as plastics are concerned, the debate has centred on litter, becoming ever more noticeable with growing use of disposable packaging, where the claims for durability of plastics are shown to be only too true on many a holiday beach. The industry having analysed the problem, it now seems generally accepted that dealing with plastics waste presents no insuperable problems once it is collected. In the meantime research is also in progress into the feasibility of rendering plastics packs degradable, with some promising if so far unproven leads. Probably, however, the only real solution must ultimately lie with the public.

Meanwhile, basic research into plastics continues and, although K71 may throw up one or two completely new materials, these will almost certainly prove to be of highly specialised application. Most of the development interest, certainly at a practical industrial level, centres on modified grades of existing materials, improved processing capabilities, or enhanced properties which can widen applicational opportunities.

In some areas the plastics industry is still faced with resistance to its products as "substitutes" for traditional materials. This mainly applies to consumer applications, and is found more in Britain than in Germany where consumer attitudes are different. Yet one has to look no farther than one's telephone or toothbrush to realise how firmly—and indeed fully—plastics are now established in our lives. Granted in so many products, K71 is, however, not primarily a consumer exhibition (although many of the German public will visit it) and industry as a whole now recognises the worth of plastics when used properly.

If the growth rate experienced since the war cannot be indefinitely maintained, there are nevertheless numerous fields for major expansion of plastics usage. In the transport, building and furniture, to speak of the possibility of a plastics breakthrough into such areas is, however, misleading.

In the case of the building industry this has been a continuing process since the use of phenolics for door furniture, electrical fittings, and the like, between the wars, a more recent example being certain types of plumbing, such as rainwater pipe. Turning to cars, radiator grilles are now rapidly becoming a preserve of plastics. The point is that each of these applications, and hundreds of others, have specific property requirements, and need individual attention in terms of material grade, design, and method of manufacture. Such matters are the life blood of this fascinating industry, and typical of the sort of subject that most of the discussions between visitors and exhibitors at K71 in the next week will be about.



PLASTIC ROOF: polyester resin on a factory canteen



PLASTIC SKIING: Dendix artificial slope in Vybak PVC



PLASTIC CAR: Citroën Mehari in Cycloc ABS



PLASTIC BARN: fodder in Moubag polyethylene sacks



PLASTIC SHOES: sandals based on plastazote

Rubbish that won't go away

by ALLAN JONES

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IN THE RUINS of Pompeii is preserved a notice advising citizens that they will be dealt with severely if they drop rubbish in the streets. There is nothing new in the attitude of people to their environments. What is new is the dramatic increase in the bulk of deposited litter and the type of material being dropped. Increased bulk is a direct result of higher per capita volumes of material wealth, sales promotion of goods to be used once and thrown away, more mobility of individuals, and an inevitable decline of social conscience in stressed urbanised living.

Changes in the material available for litter also arise from the urbanisation trend. This demands long-distance transport and preservation techniques, packaging, and the use of materials which will resist biodegradation. Glass, which is fading out, was the earliest protective substance. Paper, which is cellulose treated to give it endurance, came in and was followed about a century ago by plastics. The main reason why we are about to face a serious litter problem is that man has followed deliberate policy of making durable substances which defy the decay mechanisms provided by nature.

Plastics are only part of the problem, but they dominate. Whereas other long-life substances inhibit biodegradation, plastics reject it. The only effective breakdown system is oxidation within the mass, this being encouraged by ultraviolet radiation.

Toxins

If, by some means, the long molecules can be broken down to shorter chains, there is some possibility of biodegradation, but it will be slow decay and there is a danger of toxic pollution if micro-organisms are presented with new raw material for digestion. If the plastics could be simply reduced to powder without chemical change, the release of possible toxin would be too slow to cause worry and the powder would have some slight value in soil mechanics.

Reduction of volume is essential for any disposal system for plastics if transport is involved. Tin cans crush and paper wets down, but plastics have waterproof elasticity which preserves the open form, not for years but for decades. At present three quarters of mixed rubbish will

either fall flat or suffer easy compression. Within twenty years, three quarters of mixed rubbish will be plastics, refusing to fall flat and resisting inexpensive compression mechanisms. There will be a five-fold increase in volume per weight unit, and a significant increase in total weight.

Forecasts of potential weight increase are strictly academic, being influenced by far too many variables to be accurate. The range of application of plastics is changing rapidly, notably towards mass-replacement markets previously underdeveloped in favour of specialised invertebrates. So far, plastics have been aimed at uses which demand their peculiar properties and where other materials could not compete. It is now evident that the comparative economics allow more direct competition in common markets.

The significant analysis is the trend of price/performance for plastics against all other materials. Natural fibres were undercut some six or seven years ago. Glass is presently being replaced by plastic in paper, wrapping paper and some art papers, are converting to plastics and most of the cardboard packaging cannot compete against shrink-wrap.

The important consideration is that this is not technical replacement, although plastics offer advantages, but replacement based on cost. Some time around 1994 plastics/performance levels will allow comprehensive replacement of common metal. At this point the only inhibition to sales progress will be availability of raw material and conversion capacity. We will have reached the science fiction setting of total synthesis, including food. Concomitant progress will not then rely on invention but on the rate of diffusion of technology.

Future market expansion for plastics, which directly concerns litter volume and type, can be broadly split into replacement and the wider development of existing technological revolutions. To indicate the order of change, only two examples need mention.

The first is replacement of urban vegetation in the face of increasing pollution and decreasing availability of manual labour. Synthetic grass is available now with better performance and lower cost than natural grass.

With regard to the development of technological revolutions, plastics in agriculture will offer a third more yield with

adjustable harvest times and, again, less cost. We can look forward to plastics covering both urban and rural areas, with a five times increase at least in the volume of deposited litter, the litter being permanent.

A study of present litter problems is not likely to resolve anything, but it can indicate the various potential origins of disaster and it can reveal the factors which lead to litter creation. There is evidence that plastics litter produces no chemical damage to ecology, but that physical damage is probable, as it is with any litter. Plastics offer more overall physical damage because they last longer.

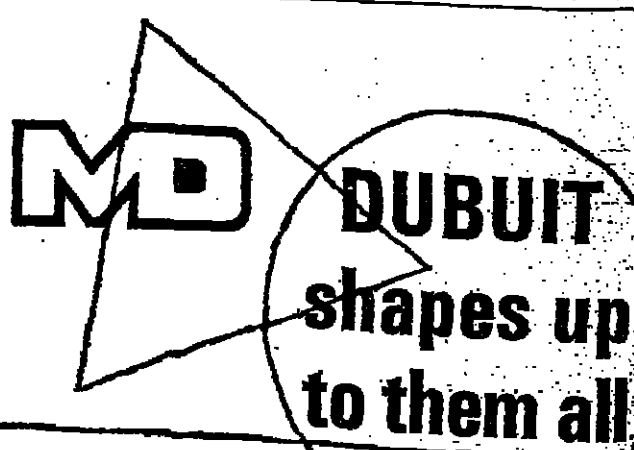
Ecology

The present damage from litter is almost insignificant when compared with damage from agricultural chemicals, interference with ecological balances, and general pollution. The major present crime of litter, all litter, is ugly, litter, all litter, is ugly, litter, all litter, is ugly. The serious nature of this crime is not fully appreciated. We live in a world of constant tension under conditions for which the human being was not designed. It is necessary for universal sanity for people to make contact at frequent intervals with Nature in the raw—unprocessed, un-

adulterated, and undemanding. Punctuated by natural environments by items of litter reduce the recuperative influence.

In due course, when the litter volume has increased five times plus, there will be significant physical damage alongside the ugliness. The main areas of influence examine are disruption of soil mechanics, which include drainage and the retention of soil chemicals, and interface interference when water meets land or air. Ecology depends mainly on the supply of water to vegetation and the supply of oxygen to all organisms, in or out of water.

What can be done with the person who drops litter is a difficult question. Man is an animal conceived and educated by Nature, conforming to the natural role that unregimented Nature demands. Life orders for biodegradation allowing progressive degeneration to basic chemical units subsequently to be rebuilt into new tissue. It would be possible to educate everybody in the biological performance of plastics and certainly impossible to generate social conscience in a mankind. Let it be faced: dropping litter brings neither punishment nor discomfort.



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A GUARDIAN SPECIAL REPORT

Driving steel off the road

by ALEXANDER LEIGH

PLASTICS are attractive for transport usage because they are light in weight, unaffected by corrosion, have high consumer appeal, require little or no maintenance, and are readily shaped.

The automotive industry has presented the most challenging area for plastics in transport because of its sheer size and scale of output. Indeed, the average use of plastics in each British car produced in 1970 has been assessed at 100lb. In the United States, where not only are cars larger, but there is a far more deeply entrenched tradition of plastics usage among automotive engineers, American industry thinks in terms of adding this figure in the next decade, so that the scope for expansion in Britain—as in Europe as a whole—is very real.

50 years ago

In fact plastics were first employed in cars some 50 years ago when moulded phenolics in their good insulating properties were employed for simple electrical parts. Since plastics have been progressively used in one automotive application after another, including components in mechanical and non-

mechanical, as well as trim, cable insulation, etc. With deeper understanding by designers of the capabilities of plastics now available—notably ABS, acetal, acrylic glass, reinforced polyester, nylon, polycarbonate, polypropylene, polyurethane, and PVC types—it is now well known that plastics behave quite differently from materials such as metal and wood, and need a distinct approach.

In designing a car component in plastics, the stage has now long been superseded where the new material was regarded merely as a substitute for whatever was used before, and the original shape changed as little as possible. Whole assemblies are nowadays completely redesigned to take full advantage of the superior properties of plastics, while their suitability for mass production in complex shapes often enables many stages in component finishing and assembly to be eliminated.

A good example of an application where costly metal fabrication is replaced by a single moulding operation is to be seen in radiator grilles. The first plastics grille appeared in the US in 1955. Pontiac models, and now all four major American car producers are using them; the material being ABS. In Europe, the first such grilles appeared in 1967, and they are now being used by most important manufacturers, including BMW, British Ley-

land, Chrysler, DAF, Peugeot, Renault, Vauxhall, and Volvo.

In addition to being used for numerous other body components such as instrument clusters, consoles, fascias, and trim, various of the plastics listed above are increasingly found in "under-bonnet" uses for mechanical parts, for example fans, and also for associated systems such as heater ducts. Cable insulation has long been made from PVC, and seats are now usually upholstered with PVC coated fabric and have flexible polyurethane foam squabs.

Crash pads are normally of composite plastics construction, and indeed the energy absorption characteristics of plastics make them particularly valuable in helping to meet greater demands for safety. Other components for which plastics are now strong contenders include petrol tanks and seat frames.

Whole bodies

However, for all this growing parts list, the future for plastics in cars must clearly lie in usage on the mass production line, for panels and complete bodies. Cars made from glass fibre reinforced polyester resins (GRP) have, of course, been produced since the mid-fifties. But this production process is, exceptionally for the plastics industry, a highly laborious one, in that the body is produced by hand lay-up of glass

fibre mat and resin, and further time and space is then occupied before assembly can commence while curing takes place. Since the moulds employed are expensive, however, these materials are well suited for specialised manufacture, e.g. sports vehicle bodies, prototypes, or commercial vehicles panels, from "one-off" jobs up to a production level of around 5,000 units a year.

It must also be made clear that plastics will not replace steel in cars produced in really large numbers—upwards from about 80,000-100,000 annually. Not only do the manufacturers have an immense investment in plant to produce pressed steel bodies, but at these rates the very expensive tooling associated with steel is counter-balanced by comparatively low material costs.

Between these upper and lower limits, however, is an area in which a substantial proportion of car and commercial vehicle manufacture lies. Although other possible methods of production are under study the one on which interest and actual practice has so far centred is sheet thermoplastic. Since this process basically involves drawing heated and softened thermoplastic sheet, usually by vacuum, into or over a mould, it is ideally suited for forming shapes such as panels and complete body shells. Thermoplastic tools are very much cheaper than those used in injection

moulding, so that not only can the process be economically used for much shorter production runs than the tens of thousands familiar in injection work, but it is also suitable for prototypes, where easy tool modification is essential. Furthermore, production thermoplastic tools are substantially less expensive than matched metal tooling used in conjunction with GRP.

Truck cab

Work on thermoplastic major car components commenced in the USA in the early 1960s, and in 1965 the White Motor Company introduced a truck cab produced by this method. Marbon in the USA subsequently developed a series of ABS bodied research vehicles culminating in 1968 with the Formaca which, unlike its predecessors, was designed for volume production. All this series were sports cars, essentially comprising thermoplastic one-piece top and bottom body shells.

The first thermoplastic bodied car actually to achieve volume production was the Citroën Dyane 8 Mehari, launched in 1968 and production of these popular and sturdy runabouts now runs into tens of thousands. The design concept was in the event completely different from the experimental cars mentioned above consisting of eleven

basic thermoformed ABS panels simply attached by bolts to the standard Dyane 6 chassis, permitting easy replacement of body parts.

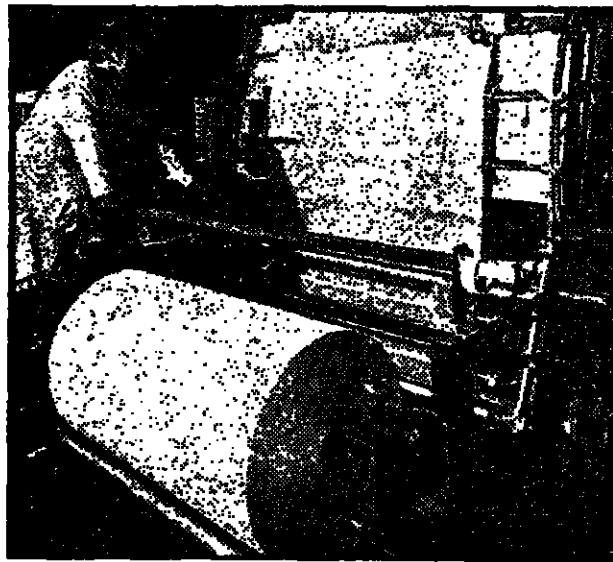
The small boat industry is another ripe field for plastics. Glass reinforced materials are already firmly established and are much used by small yards in replacement of wood but, with explosive public interest in sailing, the mass production of thermoformed hulls becomes highly attractive because of economies of scale, speed of manufacture, and the great design freedom conferred. Boats based on such hulls are now produced in France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. With sheet now being extruded up to 3 metres wide and more, and the availability of thermoforming machines able to handle it, such craft are becoming bigger. The very latest ABS-hulled sailing boat, from West Germany, has a length of 4.35 metres and is 1.74 metres in the beam. There is, however, no question of a challenge at this stage to the use of GRP for hulls for larger boats such as sailing cruisers and even small trawlers and naval craft such as are now being turned out.

With the advent of flame-retardant thermoplastics of light weight, it is expected that significant quantities will be used in the aerospace industry.

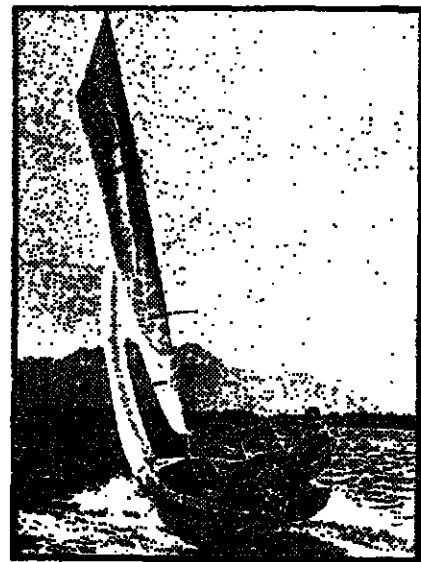
● ALEXANDER LEIGH is managing director of Marbon Europe



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Wrap up and keep dry

B. ISHERWOOD on the marriage with paper

paper machine, and it bonds the fibres together so securely that they cannot easily be parted, even if the paper does become wet.

Resin-bonded wet strength paper went into commercial production in this country in the 1940s, and today it finds numerous outlets in the packaging field—particularly in the food industry. Meat and fish wraps are two obvious examples. Multi-wall paper sacks are now made by the million for packaging potatoes, fertilizers, seed corn, solid fuel, and dozens of other products. They would not have obtained such prominence in the packaging industry but for the availability of plastic resins which ensure that the paper from which they are made, and the adhesives which seal their seams, retain much of their strength when subjected to damp conditions.

Plain board

It is only comparatively recently that packaging has become such an important aspect of distribution and display. At one time, the main purpose of a package was to protect and contain a product, and most of them were made from plain board or kraft paper. Greaseproof paper, once considered the only wrapping suitable for wet produce, was made by a slow and expensive process, however, and wet strength paper soon captured much of its market.

But with increasing emphasis on marketing and sales promotion, demand developed for a method of improving the surface of paper and board so that it would accept high-quality colour

printing. Furthermore, the printed paper also needed surface protection so that the image would remain unmarred by dampness and scuffing, both when the package was on its way to the shops, and when it stood on the shelves. A smooth and durable coating was therefore needed.

While packaging papers and boards bearing colour printed designs originally needed water-resistant coatings because they were subjected to moisture after being printed, recent increases in use of offset litho processes for printing cartons and wrappings has posed another problem. This is that the surface of the paper is dampened during printing. A water resistant coating is therefore even more necessary for paper and board printed by offset litho than it is for material printed by photogravure and letterpress. The paper coating must remain intact in spite of being subjected to moisture and pressure during the printing process.

Various kinds of coated papers are produced today, the coating medium usually being a pigment made from china clay, titanium dioxide, and calcium carbonate. These pigments have binders of casein, latex, or starch, or combination of the three. In the last 10 years, use of starch and latex has increased due to shortages of casein. Pigmented coatings provide a uniformly smooth surface which is ideal for colour printing, and since packaging now has to catch the shopper's eye as well as protect the product, colour-printed coated papers have considerable advantages in packaging.

But although starch is the cheapest and therefore widely used, pigment binder, it has the disadvantage of being easily resolubilised when subjected to moisture. Consequently, when a package made from a paper with a starch-based coating becomes damp the coating soon deteriorates, and the design is spoiled. This problem is solved by using starch-based coatings containing aminoplastic resin. The resin insolubilises the starch, making it water-resistant and the

printed surface is thereby preserved.

Packaging boards intended for colour printing are usually coated with latex-bound pigments, which are more water-resistant than starch, but nevertheless amino resins are often incorporated in them as an added safeguard against the effects of moisture, both during printing and in subsequent use—in the trade term, to impart "wet rub resistance."

Printing papers with amino-treated coatings are in fact multi-purpose, being suitable for letterpress, gravure, and offset litho. They provide a good balance between the various properties needed for each process, and enable the printer to use the same grade of paper for matter which printing process is employed.

Food packs are a noteworthy major outlet for coated papers and boards. So many prepacked goods are now clamouring for the housewife's attention in supermarkets and self-service stores that eye-catching designs are imperative if a pack is to sell well. These can be printed quite cheaply by offset litho, so it is true to say that if coated papers have not helped make shopping easier, they have certainly made it more colourful.

Another advantage of using paper for packaging which should not be overlooked is that while all-plastics packages and wrappings are sometimes difficult to dispose of, papers and boards with plastics-insolubilised coatings or containing wet strength resins, do not normally cause problems. They can be destroyed or processed for reuse quite easily.

Wet strength

An interesting example of the way in which aminoplastic resins reduce waste disposal problems is found in the labels of returnable bottles. Labels for beer and wine bottles are often made from wet-strengthened paper for two reasons—to prevent them from deteriorating due to condensation in refrigerators, and to make them easier to recover when bottles are returned to the bottling plant. When the bottles are washed, the wet strength labels float to the surface of the water and are easily skimmed off.

Another important application of plastics in the coating of cellulose materials is found in the manufacture of transparent cellulose film. This qualifies as a "coated paper", since it is made from regenerated cellulose fibres, and is given a thermoplastic coating to render it moisture proof and enable it to be heat-sealed. Before the thermoplastic coating is applied the cellulose film is treated with an amino resin which forms a water-resistant bond between the cellulose and the thermoplastic. Many new and different types of cellulose film have been developed, and the material is more than holding its own against competition from plastics film.

● B. ISHERWOOD works for BIP Chemicals.

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Plan to correct economy index

By PETER RODGERS

The Industrial Production Index dropped slightly in July after three months at a cautious peak, but Whitehall statisticians are as usual reluctant to draw sweeping conclusions from the month's change because of technical problems with the figures.

These have made the index an unreliable month by month guide to the health of the economy, but new techniques are to be introduced shortly—probably next month—which may solve one of the worst inaccuracies.

This occurs in the production index for engineering, which recently has often thrown out the index by large amounts because provisional estimates have had to be revised substantially later on.

The Central Statistical Office has devised a new "smoothing" technique which has been tested on the engineering figures for the last year and a half.

The engineering revisions occur when the forms turn up late. The June set, for instance, has been revised down three points to 127, seasonally adjusted.

Last month's second quarter estimate for manufacturing industries has been revised downwards a full point to 127.5, mainly because of engineering.

The problems over the figures mean that the fall in July and the consequent drop in the three-monthly average are not nearly enough to destroy the impression of a reasonably sustained recovery in industry.

For the three months from May to July production was 1.3 per cent up on the previous three months, with a 1.5 per cent increase for manufacturing. In August the equivalent growth rates were both 1.7 per cent.

Connally says US will wait to win its point

By HELLA PICK

The Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten met yesterday in the formal setting of Lancaster House. The most eagerly awaited statement, that of Mr John Connally, the US Secretary of the Treasury, did not come until the late afternoon after a ritualistic British tea-break.

Mr Connally was conciliatory in tone, but uncompromising in his position. The US is standing by its insistence that America's trading partners must realign their currencies, take on a great share of the defence burden, and bring down their trade barriers. Between them, they must help the US achieve a large balance of payments surplus.

The US Secretary of the Treasury, flanked by Mr Burns, the head of the Federal Reserve Board, made it clear to the Group of Ten that America was in no mood to achieve a solution the US would not be content with any short-term patching up of the monetary system. It wanted something that would last at least another quarter of a century.

America's fundamental disequilibrium had to be corrected. He could not accept the view of those who were arguing that it was asking too much of America's trading partners to take steps that would assure the US of a positive balance of payments.

Mr Connally wanted more: he insisted, just as Mr Volcker had done in Paris a week earlier, that America's trading partners must help the US to achieve a swing-round in its payments balance of \$13 billion. Mr Burns added that this implied a US balance of trade surplus of at least \$7.8 billion a year.

Although the other nations dispute these estimates, Mr Connally insisted that they were conservative. He went on to

express surprise at the vehement criticism which has been directed against the 10 per cent import surcharge.

Though he stressed that it was temporary, he held out no hope for its early removal. That, he said, would not merely depend on satisfactory realignment of currencies, but on the achievement of fair trading practices by America's trading partners and a solution to the problem of burden-sharing.

America did not want to build up a trade wall, and indeed wanted nothing better than trade liberalisation. He did believe that the surcharge was such a major threat to other countries as they were implying. It would not, he estimated, decrease US imports by more than \$1.2 billion a year. Pointing a vague finger in the Japanese direction, Mr Connally reportedly added that some of you can absorb this individually.

Mr Connally had nothing new to say about the gold price. Though he stopped short of a refusal to raise the price of gold against the dollar, he insisted that the US position on this was well known.

In any case, the much-vaunted joint tackle of the US by Britain and the EEC did not materialise yesterday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, will not be speaking until today and the only member of the EEC to speak yesterday was Italy. Signor Ferrari-Aggradi did, in fact, speak on the lines defined by the EEC on Monday: return to fixed parities, and multinational including the devaluation of the dollar.

But he added a great many refinements which have not been discussed by the Community. There was certainly nothing yesterday by way of an confrontation on the gold price issue; and there is no

doubt that Germany feels far less strongly about this than, for example, France.

Mr Anthony Barber's only public utterance yesterday was to say that "we have made a good beginning in the sense that various Finance Ministers have made their position clearer. It has been a useful discussion."

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, speaking outside the Group of Ten to a meeting of US fund managers did, however, define Britain's position more clearly. He said last night that mutual strength and prosperity would depend on "the progressive liberalisation of trade, a viable system of currency convertibility and a high degree of freedom for international investment."

The last point is of special significance, since much of the technical talk inside the Group of Ten is concerned with curbing the flow of US investment overseas, which has been such a major factor in producing the US deficit.

Italy urges monetary plan

By RAMON EISENSTEIN

Signor Ferrari-Aggradi, the Italian Minister of Finance, put forward to the group of ten meeting, a subtle and difficult plan for the reform of the international monetary system.

Among the measures he proposed were the limitation of convertibility of current transactions only; a new price structure for gold that would not alter its average price; the gradual phasing out of the dollar as an international reserve currency.

Signor Ferrari-Aggradi criticised the American authorities

for trying to reach fundamental balance of payment surplus. He thought that this was too ambitious because the balance of payments deficit had lasted for too long and the structure of the international economy was tuned to it.

An overall surplus would only lead to a squeeze on international liquidity and the growth of world trade. He said that a better objective for the Americans would be to try to get their payments into equilibrium.

The Italian delegation made a four-point plan for the reform of the International Monetary System. The most significant of these is that free convertibility between currencies would be maintained on current transactions only.

The International Monetary Fund already makes a distinction between capital and current transactions. The Italian proposal would only make the latter convertible.

This poses all sorts of technical and administrative difficulties, one of which being to make a clear distinction between what is current and what is capital. This could be, for example, important for the future of foreign investments.

A more immediate problem is the future of the dollar balances and how these would be split up. A spokesman for the Italian delegation admitted that the plan was fraught with difficulties. But he said that it was an instrument for discussion rather than cut and dried proposals for action.

Sterling, dollar seesaw nervously

By TOM TICKELL

There were big movements between the pound and the dollar in London's foreign exchange market yesterday. But the demand was not all for pounds as it had been on Tuesday, so that the rate tended to seesaw.

The general mood was nervous with the Group of Ten meeting and most dealers expected that the Bank of England had been intervening to support the dollar at various points in the morning. Dealing had begun at \$2.4705 dollars to the pound and then moved to \$2.4725 before it started to ease back.

The dollar's high point over the day was when the rate was at \$2.4995 to the pound. It did not stay at that level long and the closing price was \$2.4713. Dealers said that the dollar was small again and that the bigger individual transactions—over \$1 million—sometimes affected the rates by themselves.

It was not only the spot markets that showed big movements. There were also shifts in the forward markets which were less active than yesterday, though rates remained high. The longer the period before delivery the bigger was the discount against the dollar. For deliveries in six months there was an interest rate of 1.55 cents in the dollar, where the rate in dollars for delivery in one month was only just over the half cent mark.

In Germany the dollar reached a new low point for the second day in succession. The rate at the fixing was 3.3688 DM.

The LOA points out that the proposed State reserve scheme has been constructed along "piggy bank" lines, and not on the principle applied to newly established private occupational pension schemes.

Individuals who have been in the State reserve scheme the longest will get the best benefits: conversely older workers joining the scheme will do badly out of it. This of course is a fundamental criticism for it threatens to perpetuate into the next century a large pocket of poverty—the aged.

The LOA suggests that, as in new occupational schemes, there should be a redistribution of the fund's income towards the aged. The Government has probably been reluctant to consider such a structure on the grounds that it would be politically unpopular.

The LOA's motives in making the criticism are probably mixed. There will be some concern about the standard of living of old age pensioners. But perhaps of more pressing interest to the LOA is the danger that the proposed structure of the State reserve scheme makes it a particularly attractive alternative

LOA attacks 'flaw' in new pensions plan

By STEWART FLEMING

The Life Offices Association, whose members will be the principal commercial beneficiaries of the Government's new pension schemes, yesterday issued a sharply critical analysis of one of the fundamental elements of the White Paper proposals.

While welcoming in principle the "Strategy for Pensions" White Paper, the LOA has attacked the proposed State reserve scheme on the grounds that it will provide inadequate benefits for older members and that it will therefore be difficult for occupational schemes to operate in conjunction with it.

So reluctantly, and for very different reasons, the LOA finds itself the no doubt embarrassed ally of the Labour Party, whose pension proposals it fought so bitterly two years ago.

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ative for the employer with a young labour force who is now facing the decision whether or not to set up a private pension scheme.

Because of the low standards which the White Paper has set for qualifying occupational pension schemes, there is a real danger that when it matures some time early in the next century, the State reserve scheme will be providing its original members with better benefits than many private occupational pension schemes.

This danger is particularly relevant bearing in mind the White Paper's hints that the State reserve scheme will be the basis of the cost of living index. Qualifying occupational pension schemes will not have this requirement imposed on them except so far as retired pensioners are concerned.

Following on from this, the LOA is also worried about the influence the investment managers of the State reserve scheme will exercise.

Mr G. V. Bayley, chairman of the Pensions Committee of the LOA, pointed out that contributions to the State reserve scheme of £250 millions per year, were equal to about 12 per cent of the net new personal saving of £2,000 million annually.

These anxieties aside it is quite clear that private industry is delighted with the Government's proposals, and curious to see how it proposes to fill in the details. There is curiosity too about what the Government proposes to do with its income from the State basic scheme.

The White Paper envisages that contributions to the State basic rate scheme will rise in line with earnings. But the benefits will only increase in line with the cost of living.

Since the cost of living index tends to rise rather more slowly than the earnings index there seems to be an implied surplus building up in the proposed State basic scheme.

CITY COMMENT

PLESSEY

Encouraging omens

FOR PLESSEY fans the depressing thing about yesterday's statement is not the fourth quarter performance—predictably abysmal—but the current state of play.

One might have thought that the incipient consumer boom plus price increases and more lucrative Post Office work would by now be cushioning effects of the US debacle and flat industrial demand; but no such luck. The first half of 1971-2, already in its tenth week, "is unlikely to show any improvement" but omens for the second half are more encouraging because of the expected revival in the economy.

The snag here is that while domestic demand will surely pick up quickly and forcefully, the unknown remains the ill-fated Alloys Unlimited acquisition in the US. Plessey is putting on a brave face about prospects of the reorganised US division making a profit.

But the modest surplus that seems in prospect will still fall dismally short of the amount needed to service the big boost to paid capital.

Meanwhile, the figures

Excluding Alloys, fourth quarter pre-tax profits (usually the best three months of each year) slumped by 24 per cent and for the full 12 months, by 8 per cent to £22.9 millions. Bring in Alloys—before tax—and the decline is 13.9 per cent to £21.4 millions. The position gets worse below the line where earnings per share, not allowing for exceptional items, are 26 per cent down at 6.8p and 6.1p if the exceptional items are included.

Reasons for the setback are varied, ranging from the demand-inflation problems at home to the more important downturn in the US, aggravated by start-up losses on new projects. Labour difficulties have also been a material factor and Sir John Clark's view that labour relations are "good" has to be viewed against yesterday's white-collar action at Tichfield.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect about the forthcoming balance sheet will be the strong cash position. In spite of all the difficulties there has been a marginal improvement in the working capital ratio and there is unlikely to be any further significant borrowings to finance the large number of expansion and development projects in hand.

The market's uncertainty about the immediate outlook is reflected by yesterday's price movements—up 5p to 141p at

one stage only to close unchanged at 135p, or nearly 20 times earnings. The market appears to have discounted the lack-lustre first half so the improvement from here on will depend on the second half recovery. It will be a stock to be held with great patience.

RTZ Put on its mettle

SIR VAL DUNCAN, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc, firmly and rightly refuses to crystal gaze into the future.

By the very nature of its activities RTZ is a cyclical share and the company depends essentially on the price of base metals, mainly copper and iron. This in turn is tuned to the demands of the United States company.

With metal prices at near the lowest point for years and a particularly prosperous period. Net profits are down from £14 millions to £10.2 millions on sales that rose £217 millions to £224 millions.

The source of the problems is traceable to the operating profit which are down by 27 per cent to £33.1 millions. Some of RTZ's major subsidiaries, including Rio Algom, Palabora and Conzinc Rietveld of Australia, had already reported much lower profits and city analysts had a fair idea of the final outcome.

The main problems came from falling copper prices and worldwide surplus capacity on the smelting front. This was to some extent offset by an increased contribution from the Hamersley iron complex in Australia.

The other big hurdle, again not of RTZ's own making, is the currency situation. Many of the group's contracts are made on long term in US dollars.

The company is unrepentant about this for two reasons. First, it claims that getting long-term contracts is advantageous because of uncertainties of commodity prices. This sounds good logic especially in the light of the present situation.

Secondly, new developments are usually debt financed and the production is sold forwards in the same currency. The net result is that losses because of party changes will be minimal.

RTZ is restructuring its business to adjust to new conditions. The lead and zinc interests are being integrated through the merger between New Broken Hill Consolidated and CRA, two of the associated companies.

These will take over the loss-making Avonmouth smelting complex after the losses have been written down and the smelting operations put into shape.

But RTZ will not lose on this either. It has sold 1.6 million of its 3.6 million British Petroleum shares at a good profit and the losses are being written against the taxable capital profits.

The group's major developments, the Bougainville copper mine in New Guinea, and the Lomas copper mine in Canada, are coming into operation several months sooner than expected and this and the fact that the US economy is picking up could mean that the shares which closed at 315p have reached the nadir.

TUBE INVESTMENTS

First shots of battle

TUBE INVESTMENTS' 27p per share bid for the Peterborough based Newall Machine Tool announced yesterday has many of the signs of a sighting shot, although the company (naturally enough) strenuously denies the suggestion.

In the morning, before the bid was announced Newall's shares were quoted at 27p, so the Tubes bid hardly looks generous. It is fair to say that there was a bid premium already built into the price for rumours of the talks had spread from the local press in Peterborough to the City. The shares have risen sharply from a price of 23p at the beginning of the week.

Tubes commented yesterday that it had had friendly talks with Newall over the past few days but that the Newall board "preferred to do their own thing" and were not anxious to be taken over by such a giant organisation.

Newall's statement following the announcement of the bid backs up this interpretation. The Newall directors said that they had broken off the merger talks because they did not consider the acquisition of Newall by Tubes to be in the interests of either Newall's shareholders or its business at the present time. For good measure they added that their merchant bankers, Lazards, consider the terms of the proposed offer to be "wholly inadequate."

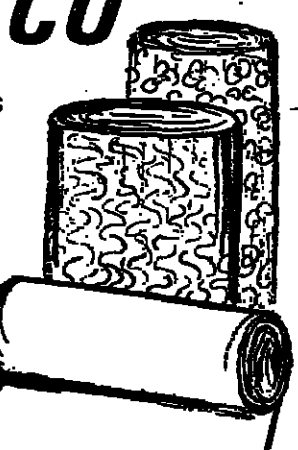
For Tube Investments to come back with an outright bid after having been given the brush-off very firmly at the sounding out stage is evidence of determination. Newall's grinding machine business would fit very well into its existing machine tool division, and grinding machines are, of course, a growth area in what is at the moment a very depressed industry.

The Newall board is in no position to block the bid—they own about 12 per cent of the equity—but firms like this (small provincial organisations) have in general very loyal shareholders who are not going to be impressed by 64 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock—which is the only paper Tubes is offering.

The Newall directors' advice to shareholders to hang on to their shares looks sound.

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Land Securities

Profit and dividend forecasts exceeded; continued growth ahead

RECORD RESULTS

The Land Securities Group results for the year ended 31st March 1971 were again a record with net income up from £4.7m to £8.8m—some £1.2m ahead of the forecast made in October 1970. Total dividend for the year has been increased from 74% to 84%.

A further rise in the net asset value per ordinary share from 154p to 191p (allowing for the exercise of outstanding conversion rights) reflects the substantial increase in the market value of the Group's properties as established by Messrs. Knight Frank & Rutley.

Construction work on West End and City of London developments is going ahead satisfactorily and letting negotiations on a major City office block are well advanced. In suburban London, the planning, construction and letting.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances and assuming Corporation Tax remains at 40%, it is expected that the results for the current year will allow for a small increase in dividend.

As stated last year, over the longer term the Directors are confident of a progressive and, in due course, substantial increase in the amounts available for distribution, and a continued rise in excluding all properties held for, or in course of, redevelopment—this is confirmed in an analysis prepared by Messrs. Knight Frank & Rutley in conjunction with their valuation of properties.

If you would like a copy of the Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March, 1971, please write to the Secretary.

THE LAND SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London W1X 6BT.

مركز الاستثمار

Bestobell's half year profit held

Bestobell, the engineering and chemical group, today announced virtually unchanged interim profits and a maintained interim dividend of 12½ per cent. The pre-tax profit for the six months of 1971 was £1,075,000, against £1,036,000 for the previous year.

With the smaller provision for losses incurred by associated companies and a reduced charge for taxation, the attributable profit increased from £500,000 to £553,000.

Net profit of the United Kingdom companies was 33 per cent below that for the corresponding period of last year, due to two main factors. The industrial divisions as a whole were affected by rising costs and earned lower profits on marginally higher sales.

A substantial loss was incurred on insulation contracting, but the company believes this should partially be recovered in the second half year by economies recently introduced and as the result of higher level of activity.

Net profit from overseas (including Europe) increased 40 per cent over the corresponding period last year principally due to improved results from South and Central Africa.

The directors say that UK trading conditions are likely to remain difficult, particularly as they affect the individual divisions. However, overseas results are satisfactory and present indications are that group profit for the year will be better than that of 1970 although the improvement is unlikely to be substantial as indicated earlier.

The total dividend for 1971 is expected to remain unchanged at 30 per cent.

Rise in Armstrong Equipment profit

Armstrong Equipment reports increased profit and a higher dividend for the year to June 30.

Profit before tax is up from £1 million to £1.25 million. Tax was £448,000, against £451,000. The final dividend is 15½ per cent making a total of 22½ per cent for the year against 20 per cent in 1969/70.

Lower profit by bifurcated Eng.

Maintained turnover but lower profits for the six months to June 1971 were announced yesterday by Bifurcated Engin-

G. W. Sparrow raises payout

G. W. Sparrow is increasing its interim dividend to 12½ per cent (against 12 per cent) and forecasting another profits record for the full year.

For the first half to June pre-tax profit is up from £151,000 to £205,000 and the board says there will be a corresponding increase in the interim dividend to 12½ per cent. It will transfer a notional amount to reserves. It says the new Manchester depot will be operational in October.

Crossley interim raised one point

The recovery in the private construction industry has left its mark on the interim profits of Crossley Building Products.

For the six months to June profits after tax are up from £32,000 to £134,000 and the interim dividend has been increased from 6½ per cent to 7½ per cent.

In an interim statement chairman Sir Rupert Speir says that demand for the firm's products continues to run at a high level.

1-for-4 rights issue by Dutton-Forsshaw

The Dutton-Forsshaw Group has made arrangements for a rights issue of 1,718,596 ordinary shares of 25p each at 70p each. The shares will be offered to ordinary shareholders registered on September 6 in the proportion of one for four.

Ordinary holders will also be entitled to apply for additional new ordinary shares representing new fractions and shares not taken up under the provisional allotment letters.

The new issue is to be underwritten by Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation and the brokers are Rowe Swann and Co, in London, Rensburg and Co, in Liverpool and Bell, Lawrie, Robertson and Co, in Edinburgh.

THE SELLING of Mineral Securities assets to foreign companies has increased worries over the growing overseas control of Australian mineral resources.

Australians saw Minsec as a potential competitor to major foreign mineral companies developing Australian deposits, but Minsec's failure has led instead to increased foreign participation in Australian mineral ventures as overseas controlled groups have acquired three profitable mining concerns in the liquidation of Minsec's holdings.

Union Corporation of South Africa acquired from Minsec a 50.3 per cent of Australia's second largest mineral sands group, Cudgen RZ, and also a small shareholding in Consolidated Rutile in which Cudgen has a controlling interest. The cost for these purchases was £13.9 million.

The Company of Canada paid \$8.4 million for a 50 per cent holding in Aberfoyle, a leading tin miner.

Union control of Cudgen means that the majority of Australian mineral sands output is controlled by foreign concerns.

Australia produces 95 per cent of the world's rutile but only one sixth of this annual output of 314,000 tons is controlled by Australian companies. Of the country's annual

Foreign control fear

production of 348,000 tons of zircon, 60 per cent of the world output, a quarter is mined by Australian companies.

In the third deal concerning Minsec's portfolio, Noranda Mines of Canada and the Australian Mutual Provident Society combined to buy its holdings in Queensland Mines and its parent Kathleen Investments (Australia) in March for an estimated \$17.8 million. Queensland's Nabarlek uranium deposits have since been downgraded and Minsec's former holdings in these two companies are now valued at only \$45 million.

One reason why overseas companies find it so easy to buy into Australian mineral ventures is the lack of any Government policy concerning foreign participation in the development of the country's natural resources.

When Minsec started tottering former Prime Minister John Gorton tried to discourage foreign domination of Queensland Mines and Kathleen Investments, as well as other Australian companies. His successor, William McMahon, however, has given no indication that he plans

to restrict overseas activities in the mineral field. And Mr Gorton once said that Mr McMahon, as Finance Minister, showed "an almost pathetic dog-like gratitude for foreign investments."

The fact that foreign companies have spent money on exploration is helping them, through tax write-offs, to take over companies that are operating.

For example, Cominco is believed to have exploration losses of about \$4.2 million which are tax-deductible against its anticipated earnings from Aberfoyle. And Noranda's Australian subsidiary has accumulated losses of \$2.5 million and Union Corporation also has some losses to offset profit from Cudgen and Consolidated Rutile.

Sir Ian McLennan, chairman of Australia's biggest company, Broken Hill Pty, last year told an Institute of Directors conference in Sydney: "If overseas companies are to continue to increase their share of the mining industry at the rate it was growing between 1963-7 there will be a virtually untenable situation by 1980."

He suggested tax conces-

sions for investors in Australian owned mining companies might help solve the problem.

But the managing director of Hamersley Holding R. T. Madigan, had a different opinion. Hamersley is controlled by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, the biggest unit in Rio Tinto-Zinc of Britain.

In a speech to the Australian Society of Security Analysts in Melbourne, Mr Madigan said Hamersley invested \$430 million in fixed assets. He said within five years expenditure on plant, equipment and mining development would increase investment to \$680 million.

By that time, Mr Madigan could probably claim to have created \$2,500 to \$3,000 million of income for Australia.

Mr Madigan said: "The new boom is providing the capital and the scale which will be the base for second-order industries which, in their turn, will be great and will be the essence of the Australian economy for the next century."

Dividends and interest were "a small price for Australia to pay."—A.P.-Dow Jones.

MARKET REPORT

Secondary issues make running

London stock markets again lacked a decided trend, though business continued at a reasonable level yesterday. Wall Street showed a continued downturn and the emergence of one or two testing hurdles on the way from the miners' big claim, kept buyers away from the leaders which closed lower.

However, good features were not hard to find among secondary issues, and some active trading developed following company statements. The "Financial Times" index ended 3.8 points down at 425.8.

The start of the crucial Group of Ten talks coincided with a fresh, though modest, demand for gilts which rose by ½ to 1 and occasionally 1½. Sterling's strength on the foreign exchanges also helped sentiment.

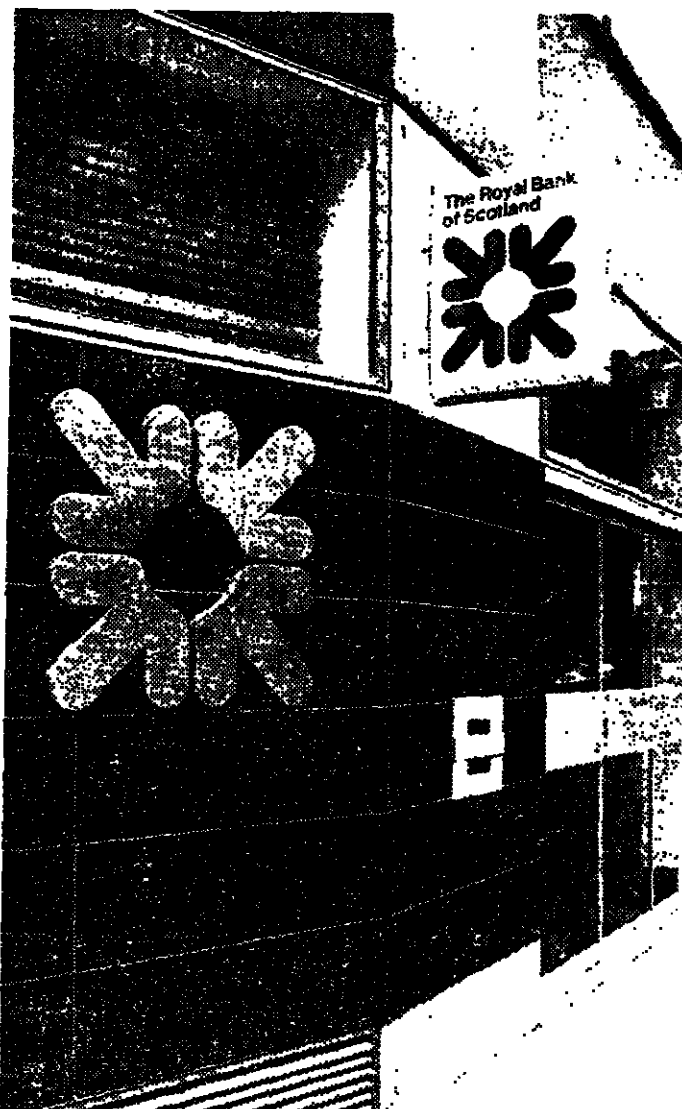
Leading industrials spent a quiet session and mostly closed 3p to 5p off. Electricals claimed

a good deal of attention with Plessey fluctuating rapidly following their results to close unchanged at 138p (after extremes of 140p, and 132½p). The profits short-fall was not as bad as feared by some market men.

Decca "A," 186p, put on 7p with the aid of their new TV range.

BATS, 8p down at 32½p were prominently lower in tobacco. Breweries, too, lost ground as speculative buying dried up. The bid for the bid, Watney, but after reaching 149p, renewed demand brought a recovery to 152p, 5p easier on balance.

Fears of substantial steel price increases clipped shipbuilding issues among engineers, where the go-ahead for the RB-211 project helped Rolls-Royce contractors. Tubes, a good market lately, added 3p more to 450p in front of the bid for Newall Machine.



Two exhibitions under the joint title "Looking Like Business" opened at the Design Centre in London yesterday illustrating, through case studies of companies in widely differing fields, how design is used by managements to support their corporate development and management policies. Pictured above is the corporate insignia of the Royal Bank of Scotland, one of the four winners of the 1971 Royal Society of Arts Presidential Award for Design Management.

Quinton Hazell expands 'Ginger group' barrage

A major drive into Europe was announced yesterday by Mr Quinton Hazell, chairman of Quinton Hazell Holdings, at the company's annual meeting in Leamington Spa.

"We are going to put a chain of wholesome depots for the motor and allied trade across the Continent in the same way we have in Britain and Australia," he said.

Mr Hazell explained: "If we are going to continue to compete successfully with the motor industry with their tied outlets—not only in Britain but throughout the world—our own depots are vital."

Quinton Hazell, which exports to 157 countries, is now gearing production to increase its stake in Europe. In addition to the 44-acre factory site recently bought from BSA, Mr Hazell announced the acquisition of a 180-acre square foot plant on a 13-acre site at Preston, Lancashire.

The property, bought from the plastics division of English Electric, is to provide a 50 per cent increase in production capacity for the group's exhaust components manufacturing division.

Exports of sweets up

The total value of the UK confectionery industry's exports rose by £2,600,000—15.7 per cent during the first half of this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1970, the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance announced yesterday.

The value was a record £18,700,000. The volume of chocolate and sugar confectionery exports also reached a record level—51,000 tons compared with 47,400 tons in the first six months of 1970.

'Ginger group' barrage

Mr Walter Salomon, chairman of Westminster Trust Holdings, the property company already on the receiving end of an £84 million bid from Land Securities, faced a two-hour barrage of questions from a shareholders' ginger group yesterday.

The ginger group, which claims the support of more than 13 per cent of the shares, is unhappy about a deal done some two years ago for the purchase of Thomas C. Stewart (Contractors) and the 80p-a-share offer from Land Securities. This bid already has irrevocable acceptances from 86 per cent of the Westminster shareholders and has the backing of the board.

Yesterday's annual meeting and the extraordinary meeting which followed—requisitioned by the ginger group led by Mr L. I. Casper and Mr B. Simmons Securities—saw the chairman closely quizzed on these and a number of other points. The dissenters met with little support from the 80 or so members present.

Two resolutions put at the extraordinary meeting, the first calling for an up-to-date revaluation of the company's property portfolio, and the second an independent accounts report into the trading activities of Stewart, were overwhelmingly defeated on a show of hands. Proxy support was already strongly in favour of the board.

A spokesman for the ginger group indicated after the meeting that they were still unhappy with the situation, especially with the Stewart purchase and would like more information on this deal. A private meeting was to be arranged with the Westminster chairman to discuss the matter.

If this proved unsatisfactory, the spokesman said, they would consider approaching the department of trade and industry over the Stewart deal.

Dixons

All-time record profits

The Chairman's report continues

Although these results are substantially ahead of our previous achievements, they should not be regarded as exceptional. Over the past few years your company has continued to expand in size and increase its turnover. Your company is now poised to make further substantial progress from a very secure and highly organised base.

Retail Division. Our PRINZ photographic range continues to provide the major portion of our sales and remains unequalled in both quality and value.

In the growing audio and hi-fi section we are expanding our very successful PRINZSOUND range of products. We are and intend to remain a very strong force in this field in the future. At the same time we are always experimenting with other merchandise in compatible fields to extend our range and to maximise the use of the selling areas of our stores.

The recent reductions in Purchase Tax and abolition of consumer credit restrictions have proved a valuable stimulus to our trade.

By April 1972 a further 11 stores will have been opened...20 new stores are budgeted for 1972/73.

Processing Division. The excellent results are due to the continuing successful exploitation of the premium promotion markets, a field in which we are now the market leader.

We plan to effect a major extension within the next two or three years, and provide ourselves with the necessary capacity to handle further substantial volume increases.

European Sales Division. Shareholders will already have received a detailed circular issued at the time of our acquisition of Merkur AB in May 1971. In view of the date of the completion of the acquisition no profits have been included in these Group accounts, but the assets have been consolidated in the Group Balance Sheet.

Mercur, operating from Sweden, and Chinnon Sales SA operating from Switzerland, will enable the Group to obtain the benefits of selling the PRINZ, PRINZSOUND and CHINON ranges to the leading European multiple and mail order houses.

Financial Re-Organisation. At the recent Extraordinary General Meeting we took the opportunity to bring the financial structure of the company more into line with its assets. A one for one scrip issue was made on 2nd June 1971.

The Group is well able to finance both its own major internal growth programme and still remain in an advantageous position for new acquisitions.

Future Developments. We have already acquired a stake in the future of the Common Market. The leisure field in which we operate is one of the high growth areas of the future and we are confident that in the next few years we will improve still further our present market share. It is our firm intention to expand your company into allied leisure fields as opportunities arise.

Current Trading. Group profits in the first four months of the current year are well ahead of last year and we look forward to another year of substantially increased profits.

	1971	1970
SALES	£'000	£'000
Retail Sales Division	10,846	8,932
Film Processing Division	1,266	733
Total Group Sales	12,112	9,665
Group Profits before tax	828	226
Group Profits after tax	489	188
Ordinary Dividend	15%	10%
per 10p share (after Scrip Issue)	1.5p	1.0p

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Company Secretary.

Dixons Photographic Limited

Dixon House, 18-24 High St., Edgware, HA8 7EG

Doxford and Sunderland Ltd

The Annual General Meeting is being held today, at The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Hugal, F.C.A.

- ★ Since the closure of the shipyards through strike action in 1970 there has been an improvement in industrial relations in the shipyards. By May this year agreement had been reached with almost all trades on a new incentive bonus scheme to be associated with a system of work measurement.
- ★ Contracts to be completed in the current year will produce a trading loss which should be covered by that part of the provision for future losses applicable to those contracts. After taking account of profits anticipated from other activities it is not expected that the Company's reserves will be further reduced. Thereafter if the provision for future losses proves adequate our reserves should increase since from mid 1972 we shall also be engaged on contracts expected to be profitable.
- ★ At 31st March 1971 twenty-two ships with a total deadweight of 1,128,000 tons were on order, worth more than £8m. During the year several ship contracts were secured all of which are expected to be profitable. It is not considered prudent to take credit for these profits in the provision for future losses.
- ★ The progress in General Engineering reported last year has continued.
- ★ We cannot afford wage increases which are not matched by improved productivity. Our future profitability will be affected by any action H.M. Government takes to curb further inflation, by our ability to contain costs within estimates and by our own efforts to raise productivity so as to maintain or improve scheduled deliveries.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and the Chairman's Statement may be obtained from the Secretary, Doxford and Sunderland Limited, P.O. Box 1, Felling, Sunderland, SR4 6TX.

MODERNA MODERNA LIMITED

Mr. Geo. Meredith, the Chairman, reports on 1971.

- ★ The Modernadom Continental type Quilt introduced last year, was highlighted as 'good value for money' and has made a useful contribution to profits.
- ★ As to the current year, all activities during the first quarter have shown increases over a similar period last year. In particular, Export orders for the quarter are in excess of the whole of last year. The overall trading outlook is therefore extremely promising.

	1970	1971
Turnover	£1,549,010	£1,691,413
Profit before Tax	£27,314	£52,680
Dividend (proposed)	10%	(12%)

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Moderna Mills, Mytholmroyd, Halifax, Yorkshire.

دکتران لاجل

Copies of this statement and the report and accounts are obtainable from the London office of the company at 40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ or from the office of the United Kingdom transfer secretaries, Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent.

Did Bank of America pull the rug from under Vesco?

ROBERT VESCO thought he was secretly acting for Bank of America in August 1970, when he moved to and financially troubled IOS Limited. Mr Vesco explained how his intervention in IOS took place to a private hearing in April with United States Security and Exchange Commission investigators. The transcript of his testimony, under oath, became public only recently as part of a court record.

There was nothing in writing between him and Bank of America, Mr Vesco testified, and towards the end of August 1970, the bank backed away from an arrangement. That, he said, left him alone with a multi-million-dollar obligation and "a serious case of indigestion." But for about two weeks after the announcement on August 9, 1970, that he would provide cash for IOS, Mr Vesco understood that he had a secret oral agreement with a top officer of the bank, Alvin C. Rice.

'Clean-out'

Under that agreement, Mr Vesco said, the Bank of America was quietly to provide the money to keep IOS in business while he did a "comprehensive review and clean-out job" at the Geneva-based complex of mutual funds, banks, and insurance companies. Once IOS's finances and reputation had been improved sufficiently, the bank "presumably" was to emerge and buy IOS, Mr Vesco said.

Mr Rice, now an executive vice-president of the bank, said the bank had "a lot of conversations" about IOS with Mr Vesco, but the bank came

nowhere near making any kind of agreement. No specific financing plan or takeover bid was considered, he said.

Mr Vesco "sent us a great deal of information," Mr Rice said, "but I can't say we ever looked at it very closely, because we didn't have any understanding in principle that we were going to do anything, myself didn't look at it closely."

Mr Rice says that a representative from the bank's London office at one point went to Geneva at Mr Vesco's suggestion, "to try and determine if there was any way that the bank alone or with others could play a constructive part in IOS." But as for "backing out" of an agreement, he says, "since we were never in, I can hardly say that we withdrew."

Mr Rice said that if Bank of America had wanted to approach IOS it would not have used Mr Vesco as a front. "We can do that directly," Mr Rice said, "but we have been questioned by the SEC about the Bank of America's role though he said he was not aware of Mr Vesco's testimony until a reporter informed him."

To the SEC investigators, Mr Vesco paraphrased the oral understanding this way: "...they (the Bank of America) would lend to a Bahamian subsidiary of ours for the purpose, in turn, of relending the money to IOS with the intention that we would go in, unravel the mess, get rid of the skeletons, put a bow tie around the package, and deliver it to the BOA. The BOA would subsequently then make an offer for the entire company."

The loan would run to \$10 million or \$20 million, Mr Vesco said. In return, IOS was

expected to give Mr Vesco's company, International Controls Corporation, an equity interest in IOS, probably in the form of warrants to buy IOS stock. International Controls was to split that interest with the bank.

"We, in effect, would have gotten half the deal for nothing," Mr Vesco told the SEC.

What actually happened was that Mr Vesco, who is chairman and chief executive of International Controls, arranged a \$5 million loan in additional credit for IOS from other sources. For that, International Controls received warrants to buy three million IOS common shares, plus two seats on the IOS board. Mr Vesco became chairman of a newly formed IOS finance committee.

Dominant

Though Mr Vesco said in August 1970, that he was interested only in protecting his company's investment, he quickly became the dominant figure in IOS. In February this year, he was elected chairman of the board. Since then, he has been trying to get working control of IOS stock for International Controls.

Before Mr Vesco's SEC testimony in April, it was known that Bank of America once had been interested in taking part in an IOS rescue operation. In June, 1970, newspapers reported that the bank was part of a consortium of European and US banks to later repaid with proceeds of loans from Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Representatives were discussing IOS with "several institutions." That rescue operation was not successful, Mr Vesco's testimony is the first public indication that the bank ever had considered taking over control of IOS, whose old management has been accused by several governments of violating currency-exchange and securities regulations.

Mr Vesco told SEC lawyers he first learned of the difficulties of IOS from talks in Geneva in April or May, 1970, with C. Henry Buhl, a US citizen and charge of managing IOS mutual funds. Mr Buhl had handled the purchase of the International Controls bonds in 1968.

Mr Vesco was talking to him about an offer by International Controls to buy back the bonds in exchange for new bonds with a lower face value and a higher interest rate, an exchange to which IOS agreed. (Such a pact would have reduced International Controls' bond debt and increased the IOS funds' bond interest earnings.)

Early in June, 1970, Mr Vesco said, Mr Buhl telephoned him to say that IOS was in a "falling apart" state. Then Mr Vesco phoned the Bank of America's Mr Rice, a senior vice-president at that time. Mr Rice, according to Mr Vesco, said the bank had a "continuing interest in IOS but did not want it made known."

Mr Vesco said he called the bank because "they are our (International Controls) Bank." Bank of America had lent International Controls more than \$20 million in 1968, and repaid with proceeds of loans from Prudential Insurance Company of America.

And after Mr Vesco's call to Mr Rice, Mr Vesco got the "strong impression" that Bank of America "in general terms, without special terms, was ready to join any group formed by IOS. On the strength of that, Mr Vesco commissioned an associate to make a study of IOS, contained in a document that later came to be known as "the green book."

On June 18, 1970, Mr Vesco wrote to Sir Eric Wyndham White, the IOS chairman, to propose a \$20 million line of credit for IOS in return for an "equity potential" in the "range" of one-third ownership.

Too high

IOS directors thought the price too high and rejected the proposal, Mr Vesco said. After another talk with Mr Rice, he wrote to IOS suggesting a smaller loan at a lesser price "to keep the ball rolling."

Meanwhile, the problems of IOS worsened. Mr Cornfield threatened a fight to regain control. Early in August, Mr Vesco received a transatlantic call from Marvin H. Hoffman, IOS financial officer, inviting another money offer. Mr Vesco said he called Prudential Insurance immediately, International Controls' loan agreement with the insurance company restricted outside agreements, and Prudential's approval would have been necessary for International Controls to advance money to IOS.

Mr Vesco said, Prudential approved, and he called Mr Rice at Bank of America again. When that call was ended, Mr Vesco asserted, he believed he had a firm commitment to Bank of America to supply cash as a prelude to a takeover bid.

On August 8, the IOS accepted in principle a financing agreement with Mr Vesco. It was announced the next day that Bank of America soon sent a representative to look over Mr Vesco's plan, and the bank got a copy of his "green book" and other material.

In the last week of August, Mr Vesco said, he was ready to send a representative to Francisco to sign an agreement with the bank when "it was called and said, hey, we changed our mind." Mr Vesco said that telephone calls to bank officials over the week were fruitless.

Richard W. Pershing, a friend of Mr Vesco's in San Francisco, later told Mr Vesco the bank backed out because of changes in its management. There was "executing a lateral move" and the bank management was "not in a position to do it."

Though the bank was International Controls still committed to its IOS agreement, Mr Vesco went back to Prudential to get approval for a national Controls to advance \$5 million while the bank went on for another back to take Bank of America's Prudential said Internat Controls could advance no more than \$1 million for 30 to 60 days. Not long after, however, Vesco arranged for Bank of America to advance the entire \$5 million of loans he had arranged. IOS.

Japanese counter pollution

Investment in anti-pollution equipment by major Japanese manufacturing firms is increasing sharply compared with other business investments, according to a survey just released by the Japan Development Bank.

The survey covers a total of 587 major Japanese manufacturing firms. It shows that during fiscal 1971, which began in April, companies plan to invest a total of 302,000 million yen (\$372 million) in anti-pollution equipment, 86 per cent more than in 1970.

The figures represent 6.2 per cent of total investment, compared with 4.1 per cent during 1970.

Steel producers are the largest investors in anti-pollution equipment.

Return of confidence in world bond market

Confidence is slowly returning to the international financial markets. Next week Firestone, the American tyre manufacturer, is bringing out a 100 million Deutschmark bond issue.

It will be followed by another one, later this month, from Continental Oil. The rate for DM denominated 15-year term loans is about 8 per cent but it may have fallen by the time the two issues come out.

This week Cummins Engine and International Standard Electric, a subsidiary of the giant International Telephones and Telegraphs, have both announced their intention to seek long term international capital.

Cummins is raising a \$20 million convertible loan at 6 1/2 per cent interest with a pre-

By RAMON EISENSTEIN

mium of about 12 per cent on the price of the shares. International Standard Electric is raising \$25 million through a direct Eurobond issue bearing interest at 9 per cent. The high rate will probably make it a success.

These are not the only straws in the wind. Dealers in the secondary market are hoping that they will now be able to sell to outsiders after a long period of doing business with one another.

One of the reasons of the renewed hope is that Enel, the Italian State electricity board, is repaying early \$300 million of medium term loans.

The size of it has already helped to lower short term Eurodollar rates. But secondary market dealers think that much

of the money will be recycled into the bond business.

Another reason for optimism is that most dealers think that the dollar has already been discounted enough in terms of the market and that there is now a case for switching back into dollar bonds.

The more fact that there has been no panic in the relative new international bond market is in itself a good sign. Another one is that new ideas for using international capital are still pouring in.

The latest one, announced yesterday, is the proposal to establish secondary mortgage markets in Europe for all sorts of mortgages. The proposal was made by Mr Preston Martin, chairman of the United States Federal Home Loans Association, to the eighth world congress of the International Union of Building Societies.

'Too little evidence on V & G'

A former top civil servant told the V and G Insurance Company inquiry in London yesterday that in 1964 he had agreed there were not sufficient grounds for an inspector to be appointed to look into the company. He did not, he said, now have any doubts on the opinion he formed then.

"I relied on the factual accuracy of the statements put up to me," said Sir Richard Powell, former Permanent Secretary at the Board of Trade and now chairman of Albright and Wilson and a director of Hilt Samuel.

He said the company came to his notice in various ways. "Firstly, through conversations with the BIA (British Insurance Association) informally and secondly, through the Secretary of State, Mr Heath (the present Prime Minister) who must have spoken to me and asked me to give advice about the company in the light of something said to him."

Asked by Sir Elwyn Jones, QC, for shareholders and policyholders of the Board of Trade, he was criticised for inaction or excessive reluctance in the exercise of its powers, Sir Richard said that allowing for the fact that an MP had written to the president, "some concern" must have existed at that time.

Asked if there were criticisms that the department was too reluctant to use its powers under the Companies Act in regard to shaky companies, he said that comments were in his view "based largely on the belief that the department's powers went wider than in fact on our legal advice, they did."

Sir Richard was then asked if he was involved in considering interpretation of powers given under Section 109 of the 1967 Act, which gave the power to compel a company to produce documents.

"Not to my recollection. I knew I had been advised that the powers under the 1968 Act were deficient and that they needed extension and I was certainly involved in that as a matter of policy, but as far as I can recollect not in the way of preparation or the handling of the legislation as it was going through Parliament," he replied.

"If there had been doubts in the department about the extent to which they should use these powers I would have known about it, but I have no recollection of that between the passing of the Act and my departure from the Board of Trade."

He understood that apart from the powers of appointing an inspector, the department was entitled to ask questions from a company and to send for, unofficially, directors of a company.

Mr Templeman: "Did you know if V and G were being asked searching questions and giving satisfactory answers?"

Sir Richard: "I was informed that they were under surveillance and that the questions so far as I recall were being satisfactorily answered."

He added he had "every confidence" in Mr Nall and Mr Homewood (two department officials in the insurance section).

Sir Richard said he understood that the 1968 Act gave the board powers to act only when, in its view, there were reasonable grounds for suspecting existing situations of insolvency, whereas under the 1967 Act, powers were given to enable them to enquire into a situation where there were reasonable grounds to suspect that a situation might arise.

Sir Richard, who said he preferred his people to make their own decisions, all things being equal, went on: "I have no recollection of V and G coming to my notice after November, 1964, except when I read with interest that it had been admitted to membership of the BIA in 1968."

The tribunal continues today.

Profit of Miles Druce halved

The profits of Miles Druce Stockholders, distributors and metals, have halved in the first six months of 1971.

Pre-tax group profit for the six months to June 30 amounts to £744,000, compared with £1,471,000 for the corresponding period last year. After deducting corporation tax of £280,000 (£543,000) and preference dividend of £40,000 (£40,000), the profit is £424,000, against £888,000.

The chairman, Mr David L. M. Robertson, reports that trading conditions continued to deteriorate during the first eight months of this year. It is now thought that some improvement in conditions should develop. In these circumstances, the board reaffirms its estimate that earnings per share in 1971 will be less than those of 1969 (9.1p per share). In this event, a final dividend of 3p per share would be proposed, making the same total distribution as last year.

An interim ordinary dividend of 24p per share will be paid.

Kulim issue oversubscribed

The Kulim Group announced yesterday that its rights issue of £300,000, 10 1/2 per cent unsecured convertible loan stock 1992/97 was oversubscribed. Acceptances totalled approximately 75 per cent in value and applications for excess stock brought the total subscribed to £949,853.

Profit decline at AE Potteries

There has been a marked decline in the profits of Allied English Potteries in the first half to June of the current year. On sales of £4.9 million (against £4.7 million) pre-tax profit has fallen from £214,000 to £113,000 against £113,000.

The board reports that reduced trading activity in the earthenware and specialised container sections coupled with the impact of the latest United States restrictions are likely to limit the normal improvements in profits in the second half of the year. The interim dividend is held at 4 pence but there is a warning that the final dividend may be cut.

Blagden Noakes has steady half

Profit of Blagden Noakes (Halgos) has been maintained in the first six months to June 1971 and the board is paying a steady interim dividend of 9 pence.

A fall in the profit of the packaging division has left pre-tax profit at £394,000 (against £377,000) in spite of a £2.2 million rise in sales to £7.9 million. Profit after tax is down from £170,000 to £151,000.

J. L. Kier will raise final

A sharp increase in profits for the year to March 1971 was reported yesterday by J. L. Kier and Co. Profit after tax has increased to £769,000 (against £581,000).

The board proposes to pay an increased final dividend of 14 pence making a total for the year of 25 pence compared with 22 1/2 pence in 1970.

Increased revenue by Scottish Met.

Net revenue of Scottish Metropolitan Property increased from £1.46 million to £1.72 million in the year to August 1971. Profit before taxation was also higher at £583,000 (against £556,000).

Profit available for distribution after an increased transfer from reserves relating to net

Fund's top man resigns

Continued harassment "self-serving action by shareholders" from Robert E. Slater to resign president of IOS Ltd., a subsidiary of the financial company declared.

But Morton I. Schiowitz, former IOS chief financial officer who is leading the dissent campaign, responded by saying that he was not for the company. If Mr Slater feels he can't live with this, must do what he thinks best. In Geneva, Milton F. M. ner, IOS's executive vice-president, confirmed the departure of Slater. A conference was held in Fairfield, New Jersey, from Robert L. V. chairman of both IOS and International Controls Corp. men blamed the dissent group that has been trying to oust the Vesco manager through proxy contest court fights.

Mr Meissner, in his statement said Mr Slater "has been disturbed over the self-acting of the old manager shareholders and the resu publicity which has shadowed the progress made the present management team."

As for Mr Vesco, he said that "it is a cause of regret that IOS has lost an innovative thinker and valuable executive because of the continued harassment by a dissent group of shareholders."

Both executives said Mr Slater would continue to serve "in a consulting capacity" as long as the present management remains in control.

Mr Slater, who took up his job last October, asserted there is no question that international mutual fund management company has to around.

Freight depression hits Lyle Shipping

The depressed level of the freight market has hit the profits of Lyle Shipping. Pre-tax profits are down from £501,000 to £271,000, although the interim dividend has been held at 8 pence.

The company has also made provision for a loss of £370,000 on pre-payments to Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. The loss has been charged against general reserve.

The interim statement says that there is no indication at the moment of any improvement in the freight market, but the board is expecting some improvement in second half profits.

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Company _____
Address _____

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A.A.H. LIMITED

مركز الأمل

CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 17
Settlement: September 28

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

COMPS & BOARDS

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

FOREIGN

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

DOMINION & COLONIAL

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

BANKS & HP

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

BREWERIES

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

BUILDING & PAINTS

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

MINING & TIL

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

INEMAS, THEATRES & TV

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

PROPERTY & TRUSTS

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

RUBBER & TEA

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

SHIPPING

Admiral	100	100
Anglo	100	100
Bankers	100	100
British	100	100
Commercial	100	100
Domestic	100	100
Foreign	100	100
Industrial	100	100
Investment	100	100
Life	100	100
Marine	100	100
Metals	100	100
Oil	100	100
Property	100	100
Real Estate	100	100
Shipping	100	100
Stocks	100	100
Telecom	100	100
Utilities	100	100
Warrants	100	100

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The MSL Consultant has analysed this appointment
MSL, 17 Station Street, London, W1X 0DE.
Your enquiry will be in confidence.

Econometricians

The Tariff Board of Australia, with headquarters in Canberra, is seeking highly qualified econometricians and economists for a newly established Industry Economics Branch. They will conduct and supervise research into the factors determining the demand for, and supply of, particular products made in Australia, and the relationships between different manufacturing industries. The research will involve the preparation of papers on such matters as the current and future demand for outputs in the industries reviewed by the Board, and product specialisation, technological change, and economies of scale, in these industries. Interstate travel will be necessary from time to time.

Qualifications
Honours degree in economics, with specialisation in econometrics, economic statistics or industrial economics. For the senior positions, experience is also required in the supervision of advanced economic research.

Salary
The salaries of the senior positions in the Industry Economics Branch are:

Assistant Chief Executive Officer 12,531
Director (Section head) 11,178-11,579
Principal Research Officer 9,571-9,972
Project Officer 8,767-9,169
Senior Research Officer 7,020-7,559

A number of positions are also available for recent graduates. The minimum commencing salary for graduates with a first class honours or higher degree is \$4,900, and \$4,600 for graduates with a bachelor's degree with second class honours. Salaries for graduates are at present under review. Prospects for promotion are excellent. (\$A=46p)

Conditions

First class passage by sea or air for successful applicants and dependants, together with generous baggage allowance; salary paid from date of embarkation; subsidy payable to married applicants for temporary accommodation; three weeks annual leave; cumulative sick leave provisions and a comprehensive superannuation scheme.

Interviews

The Chief Executive Officer of the Tariff Board, Economics Division, the Office of the Australian Tariff Board, will be in London at the end of October to interview applicants.

Additional information

and application forms may be obtained from:

Recruitment Officer,
Public Service Board,
Canberra House,
10-16 Maitland Street,
Strand, London W.C.2.
Applications close on October 11th.

COOKED MEAT PRODUCTION CONTROLLER

An experienced man is required to develop and control a department manufacturing traditional and continental cooked meats and sausages.

A thorough knowledge of meats and ingredient buying, with ability to plan production, handle quality control, hygiene and personnel as well as new production development, is essential.

Salary by negotiation.
Reply in confidence to The Manager,
BRITISH AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO. LTD.,
400 Cleveland Street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

THE BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING COUNCIL are appointing

A NATIONAL OFFICER

MAIN DUTIES:
1. To promote the interests of British mountaineers.
2. To advise on and co-ordinate all aspects of mountaineering training, training with M.L.T.B. and all Training Centres.
3. To be responsible for public relations.
We are looking for an experienced mountaineer, who also has training experience, preferably in the 30 to 45 age group. He will be based on London. Salary appropriate to senior instructor and travelling expenses.
Applications stating salary and qualifications by 1st October to the Hon. Secretary, Room 314, 26 Park Crescent, London W1N 4EE, marked "Confidential".

Principal Psychologist

Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS £3,181-3,574/East Africa

For duties in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation on planning and/or installation works in the following categories:
DUTIES A: Automatic exchange equipment, rural exchanges, PABX's and subscribers equipment; main station power plant;
DUTIES B: Transmission equipment comprising multi-channel radio relay, line systems, VLF telegraph equipment and associated power plant;
DUTIES C: Design and planning of external plant developments including local line of distribution network, loaded junction cables, subscribers and distribution and overhead trunk routes.
ALL POSTS: Candidates must be over 35 with at least 15 years' experience of which three should have been in a responsible position, and preferably with possession of a professional qualification in telecommunications. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

WATER SUPPLY SUPERINTENDENTS £3,475-4,230/Ghana

POST A: DISTRIBUTION To investigate existing distribution system, put forward suggestions for improvement and then implement them; lay down scheme for routine maintenance and waste collection; train staff in installation and repair duties for main and domestic meters.
POST B: METERS To organise all aspects of metering, including programming; to control and extend meter testing and repair shops, deal with scaling, ordering and holding of spares and train local staff in installation and repair duties for main and domestic meters.
BOTH POSTS: Candidates must be 40-55 and preferably hold HNC, with at least 15 years' relevant experience including several at super-intending level. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £1,250-1,600 p.a. Contract for 2 years of 18 months each.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT Uganda

To develop a forum for management and executives at the Uganda Institute of Management; arrange meetings, seminars, conferences; liaise with education bodies, commerce, industry and Government and train a counterpart. Candidates should hold a degree in economics, commerce or business administration and have several years' experience in an executive capacity in organising/ conducting management development programmes. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, variable tax free overseas allowance of £310-925. Contract 18-24 months.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR £2,061-3,308/Kenya

Measuring for and preparing Bills of Materials and Bills of Variations and Final Accounts Valuations; also, reports and duties usual to the practice of quantity surveyors. Candidates must be male, up to 50 and ARICS. A gratuity of 25% (45% if leave foregone) of total emoluments is also payable.

SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS £2,937-3,045/Malawi

To be responsible for supervision of construction, by contract or direct labour, of major highway projects. They must be 32-55 and MICE with substantial senior experience in highway design and construction. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of four or not less than 30 months.

ROADS ENGINEER (COMPUTER PROGRAMMING) £2,224-3,384/Zambia

To work in Headquarters of the Roads Branch in Lusaka on the computer applications of Planning, survey, location and design of roads. He must be 20-45 and MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the institution's examinations, with at least three years' relevant post-graduate qualification experience including writing computer programmes and modifying and testing existing ones. A knowledge of statistical methods and PERT would be an advantage. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:-

The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

COURSES AND SEMINARS

Northern College of Chiropody SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Frederick Road, Salford M6 6PU.
Telephone: 061-736 6541.

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Sheffield Polytechnic

YOUR CAREER IN HOUSING MANAGEMENT BEGINS WITH THE DIPLOMA IN Housing Administration.

(Entry qualifications: 2 'A' levels.)

Details from: Head of Department of Urban and Regional Studies, Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond Street, Sheffield, S1 1WB.

Swinging 9-month 'A' Levels

Develop brain and personality for University and Life at lovely co-ed College, near Oxford, all round the New Adults in its full breadth-side track. Also, vocational courses and American Junior College programme offering American Education in U.S. Apply now to: Registrar, Anglo-American College, Farnham, Surrey (Surrey) 1000 689.

SITUATIONS

CATERING AND HOTEL STAFF

Manchester Education Committee

REFECTORY SUPERVISOR

required for:
MIDNIGHT COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION, Ashley Lane, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Experience in large-scale catering is essential. Salary £1,008 to £1,093, subject to approval by better staffing age. Applications by letter stating age, qualifications and experience should be made to the Personnel Officer at the College by September 24, 1971.

DOMESTIC

HOUSEKEEPER

required for: active, energetic, honest, reliable, Manchester good salary, extra help supplied. 061-952 5631.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Managing Director, specialist company, part of large group engaged in imports and distribution of household textiles. One with knowledge of the trade preferred but not essential. ALLEN ABERY LTD., 125 Essex Street, London, E.C.2, salary arrangements.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Merger Opportunity

Well regarded old-established public company, with London quotation since 1917, seeks to widen its activities. Private companies seeking quotation might well be interested; or board prepared to consider a merger with or proposal from responsible businesses. Principals or professional advisers will be welcomed. Write to:

TV 165 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1.

SITUATIONS

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required. Apply in writing, stating age, qualifications and experience, to: A. J. BROOKMAN and PARTNERS, 20 Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire. SOLICITORS: Leading firm in the City with substantial Probate practice, both solicitors and lawyers, require a SENIOR MANAGER either qualified or experienced, to take over the Probate practice. Box No. 61584, c/o Charles Baker, 200 Strand, London WC2R 0BA. TAXATION ASSISTANT, full or part-time, required by Manchester Chartered Accountants for their Personal Tax Department. Applications should be made to the Department of Personal Taxation, 100 Victoria Road, Manchester M20 2SR.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

FREELANCE SALES AGENT required to market a redesigned machine for a good service in the Manchester area. Address: 15, 137 The Grange, 164 Deansgate, Manchester. REPRESENTATIVE wanted to sell Rite Fabric manufacturer's products in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Excellent remuneration and conditions for the right man. TX 136 The Guardian, Deansgate, Manchester M60 2SR.

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

CHEMIST/TECHNOLOGIST required to undertake development work in a public sector laboratory. The postholder should have a degree in chemistry and be experienced in the use of modern laboratory equipment. Apply to: The Chemical Society, 11, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

PROJECT ENGINEER (ELECTRICAL) £4,810-5,925/Tonga

To be responsible for detailed design and layout of all electrical equipment and wiring in connection with the construction of a diesel power station at Popua Point; overseeing erection and commissioning of equipment. Applicants, MIEE, with extensive experience of power station construction. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £310-925. Contract 18-24 months.

LECTURERS IN ADVANCED PULP & PAPER TECHNOLOGY Turkey

To conduct courses and lectures for graduates and foremen on advanced pulp and paper technology including all important modern developments. Lectures on pulp should cover wood pulping by both the sulphate and sulphite processes and include all types of paper and board, and the fundamentals of printing and converting necessary to a papermaker. Candidates should be sufficiently qualified with considerable experience in advanced pulp and paper technology including writing necessary in addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of £445-1,005 p.a. is payable. Contract 1 year in first instance.

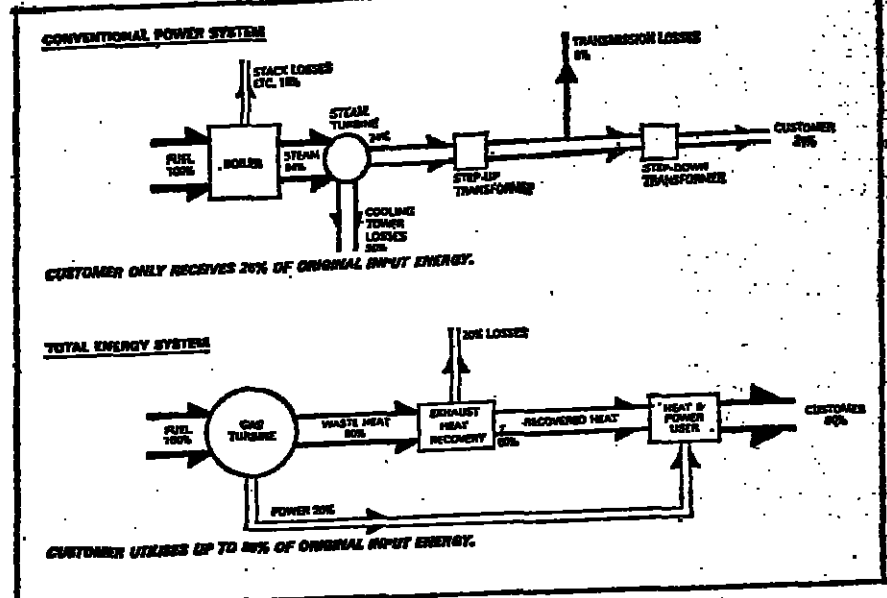
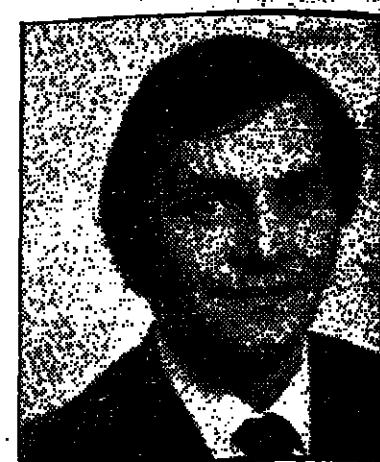
SENIOR EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS £2,061-3,307/East Africa

To undertake duties at the HQ of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in one or more of the following categories:
DUTIES A: Automatic exchange design and planning;
DUTIES B: Design and planning of trunk network and transmission systems using multi-channel radio relay and line system;
DUTIES C: The survey, design and planning of local lines, schemes and junction cables;
DUTIES D: The installation and maintenance of overhead and underground telegraph and telephone lines and apparatus exchanges, railway block signalling and control apparatus transport, small engine generators; radio relay systems; diesel alternators and power cubicles.
DUTIES E: The planning, co-ordination and control of project work and stores estimating procurement, preparation of specifications, negotiations with manufacturers, etc.
ALL POSTS: They should be 28-45 and have ten years' experience as a telecommunications engineer, preferably with corporate membership of a professional institution. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

Total energy

by T. J. Wingfield
of Project Engineering
and Management Services



of waste products arise. By utilising the energy within these products to provide steam for process uses, a reduction in the quantity of fuel previously used can be made. In addition the problems and costs of waste disposal can be drastically cut. This plant, which is due to come on stream in 1972, is expected to recover its capital cost within five years and reduce the factory's pollution potential down to stack gases innocuous enough to satisfy the most stringent pollution standards.

Thermal pollution of waterways usually arises due to the use of water as a coolant in process plants, power plants, etc. Although large quantities of energy are disposed of in this way it is all in the form of low grade heat, i.e. the temperature of the effluent water is too low to be of much use and the volumes to be dealt with are, by comparison, high.

However, in some cases it is possible to dispense with water or the cooling media, and use fan-assisted air coolers; alternatively it is now possible to utilise the low grade heat to give mechanical energy. Other ways of utilising the otherwise wasted energy in effluent water include recovering the heat in heating/air conditioning units for adjacent offices, housing estates, etc.

Hence, in addition to reducing pollution, the application of total energy principles assists in conserving energy resources, which consequently can lead to a reduction in fuel costs.

There are many ways in which total energy can be applied but each situation is different and has to be considered on its own merits. Many people are under the impression that it is only in industry on a large scale that total energy will find its main application.

tions, but this is not so. It can find application throughout industry and in a wide section of commerce. The problem therefore exists for the potential user to decide which is the best system for him and where he can obtain the necessary information upon which to base a decision. Fortunately there are a number of different sources.

It is important, however, to remember that although the basic concept is simple the application often requires the use of sophisticated engineering techniques and the qualified personnel to be able to undertake the necessary design.

Every possible total energy application will require a feasibility study to be carried out to determine the economic viability of the proposed system. Following that is the detailed design and installation of the system. If required it is possible to obtain operation and maintenance contracts for the equipment. As a result of a favourable feasibility study, many firms find themselves in the position of having an economically viable scheme but no capital with which to finance it; in these cases it is possible to arrange leasing facilities, thereby relieving the business of the problem of capital outlay.

The above service can be obtained from specialist organisations either as a package deal or in part. The current general trend is towards a service that provides a package deal where the client deals with one organisation from feasibility study through to installation, operation, maintenance, and arranging leasing facilities.

It is to be hoped that an awareness of the full cost of squandering our energy resources continues and that many more firms will avail themselves of the services open to them in the field of energy utilisation.

Metal Box Site Foreman

We are leaders in the packaging industry and now require an additional foreman to be based at our Machinery Building Group factory at Westhoughton, Lancashire. This factory specialises in package deal contracts for the supply and installation of complete packaging lines. The Site Foreman will be required to control installation work which will necessitate spending the majority of his time away from base. The successful applicant will be ambitious with considerable drive between the ages of 25 to 35 years with a degree or H.N.C. in Mechanical Engineering. Experience of the major machinery installation would be an advantage but is not essential. A good salary will be paid and there are excellent prospects of promotion to Contract Engineer.

Applications should be made to the Personnel Manager, The Metal Box Co. Ltd., Machinery Building Factory, Chew Moor Lane, Westhoughton, Nr. Bolton, Lancashire. Telephone Westhoughton 3481.

WEST LANCASHIRE WATER BOARD

Civil Engineering Assistants Grade 4/5 (£1,590/£2,148)

The Board supply a population of 210,000 and have an £11.2 million Capital Works programme in hand. Applications are invited for the above posts on their New Works staff. Applicants should have had five years' engineering experience with water undertakings and be capable of design, detailing and site supervision relating to R.C. structures, pipelines and other works of water supply and of preparing specifications and bills of quantities. Preference will be given to those who are A.M.I.C.E.

A car allowance is payable. Removal expenses are refundable. Assistance with housing is available.

The appointments will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the Conditions of Service of the National Joint Committee for the Water Industry (Non-Maritime Staff).

Applications stating age, education, qualifications, present and previous appointments and giving the names of two referees should be delivered to the Engineer and Manager, 14 Portland Street, Southport, to arrive not later than 4th October, 1971. HDA/EMB 13th September, 1971.

Stores Classification and Coding Officers

for Zambia's largest Copper Mining Organisation. £3,412

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited are installing the *Brisch Classification and Coding System* and plan to apply it to their operations in the near future.

Initially the main areas for investigation and application will be primary materials, commodities, maintenance and repair components and production plants.

Men with experience in using this or similar systems are needed immediately. The work will have particular emphasis on the development and implementation aspects. Applicants must have well developed diagnostic skills and an ability to work with all grades of staff, including middle management. An engineering background would be useful and a capacity for clear verbal and written communication is essential.

Initial contracts will be for 2 or 3 years with starting salaries of K5848 (£3,412 sterling). Generous conditions of employment include:
• Settling in Allowance • Housing with basic furniture available at low rental • Education and Educational Travel Allowance • Generous Leave Conditions • Excellent Medical facilities • Free Life Assurance • End of Service Gratuity • Return paid passages.

The sunny climate of Zambia, the full social life, together with many sporting and cultural activities such as golf, sailing, swimming, amateur dramatics, etc., provide for a satisfying life.

Zambia has a lower rate of income tax than the U.K. The current exchange control regulations allow for the remission of up to 50% of gross earnings.

Interviews will be held in London at the end of September. Please write giving full details of qualifications and experience to: Anglo Charter International Services Limited, (Appointments Division), Dpt. A/177/ZZ, 7 Rolls Buildings, London EC4A 1HX.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT

We are a medium sized Chemical Company and to keep pace with continuing expansion we need an Assistant Electrical Engineer.

We are looking for an Apprentice, trained man with personal initiative and capable of original thinking.

He will be qualified to at least H.N.C. level in electrical engineering and have had over 5 years' experience in industry covering medium voltage distribution, lighting and power installations within buildings. Some experience in power generation and 11,000 volts distribution would be an advantage.

Please write to the Personnel Manager, Ring Castleford 6565, for an application form.

HICKSON & WELCH LTD
Ings Lane Castleford

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

LECTURESHIP IN THERMAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of thermodynamics and heat transfer to students on the B.Sc. (Mechanical Engineering) and B.Sc. (Mechanical Engineering with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of thermodynamics and heat transfer. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of thermodynamics and heat transfer to students on the B.Sc. (Mechanical Engineering) and B.Sc. (Mechanical Engineering with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field of thermodynamics and heat transfer. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU.

GENERAL

CITY OF BELFAST

MANAGER OF MEAT PLANT

Applications are invited from suitable persons for the post of Manager of the City of Belfast Meat Plant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the plant and for the supervision of the staff. The successful candidate should have a thorough knowledge of meat processing and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,390-£3,845 per annum. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, City of Belfast, Belfast, BT1 5GS.

AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PROJECT DIRECTOR

Applications are invited from suitable persons for the post of Project Director for the Community Development Project. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the project and for the supervision of the staff. The successful candidate should have a thorough knowledge of community development and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £2,776-£3,180. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 2BM.

BARNARDO'S

TANT CHILDREN'S

WORK (CASEWORK)

Applications are invited from suitable persons for the post of Case Worker for the Tant Children's Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision of the children and for the provision of care and support. The successful candidate should have a thorough knowledge of child care and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £2,206-£2,556. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, Barnardo's, London, E2 2JH.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGE 19

University of Cape Town

CHAIR OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Botany. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of botany to students on the B.Sc. (Botany) and B.Sc. (Botany with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Botany or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

University of Cape Town

CHAIR OF QUANTITY SURVEYING

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of Quantity Surveying. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of quantity surveying to students on the B.Sc. (Quantity Surveying) and B.Sc. (Quantity Surveying with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Quantity Surveying or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

University of Cape Town

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

JOINT MEDICAL STAFF

SENIOR LECTURER IN CHARGE

PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Charge of Physiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of physiology to students on the B.Sc. (Physiology) and B.Sc. (Physiology with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Physiology or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

University of Cape Town

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

JOINT MEDICAL STAFF

SENIOR LECTURER IN

HISTOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Histology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of histology to students on the B.Sc. (Histology) and B.Sc. (Histology with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Histology or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa.

University of Keele

LECTURESHIP IN

EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of education to students on the B.Sc. (Education) and B.Sc. (Education with Honours) courses. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in Education or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG.

University of Keele

LECTURESHIP IN

EDUCATION

DEPUTY CLERK

OF THE COUNCIL

Urban District Council

DEPUTY CLERK

OF THE COUNCIL

Australian National University

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research in the field of the history of science. The successful candidate should have a first class honours degree in the history of science or equivalent, and should have at least five years' experience in the field. The salary scale is £3,453-£4,401. Details and application forms are available from the Director of Staffing, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

University of Western Australia

PERTH

DEPUTY CLERK

OF THE COUNCIL

Urban District Council

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University of Western Australia

PERTH

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DEPUTY CLERK

OF THE COUNCIL

Building bridgeheads across the Channel

by TOM ALLAN

THE PROPERTY people of Britain—the developers, the surveyors, the architects, the contractors and, not least, the financiers—are looking at Europe and the prospect of British entry into the European Economic Community with a mixture of confidence and uneasy niggling. There is already substantial British investment in both mainland real estate and professional expertise, but it is a relatively small fraction of the potential investment level. In more candid tone, when the British real estate organisations become entirely European orientated, Britain should be then, of course, part of Europe and reorientation will mean no lessening of the pace in this country—just an expansion of interests.

The uneasy niggling is the result of a realisation of some of the complications of property development in Europe. The British development industry—its turnover has for a long time warranted the description "industry"—has had a bad enough time coping with the frustrations and complexities of its indigenous laws and regulations, its financial basis and its traditions. To add to these the problems of development in Europe—the many different traditions and the network of different laws, regulations, and taxes—is enough to encourage the strongest chairman to nibble quietly in his room while he listens to his language training long-playing records which rarely seem to offer the German or French for "development appraisal" or "profit rent".

Traditionally, the British developer has been and is served by the British professional real estate organisations. Some of the larger firms of surveyors and agents have themselves invested substantial sums of money to gain experience of European cities and markets. In association with local real estate firms in France, Belgium, and Holland or a combination of the two, firms like Jones, Lang, Wootton, Richard Ellis, Weatherall Green and Smith, Hillier Parker and Knight, Frank and Rutley, have become almost old hands in Europe, but most of their work has been in the service of British property developers or similar British interests.

It is no secret that these major firms have spent many thousands of pounds establishing their European bridgeheads. They have invested in a future which could now show handsome returns and, in doing so, have developed an expertise which is in relatively short supply. Equally important is the development of relationships with local real estate firms—that necessary local knowledge—and those essential connections with local and national authorities which play a

important part in the development process as they do in this country. Some of the firms have opened offices in Brussels, Paris, and Rotterdam. They can now show growing staffs combining British and local national skills—a necessary cocktail for the truth of the matter is that the British developer for so long accustomed to the services of the large British real estate organisation will find no equivalent in Europe other than those formed by British professional firms.

Already 16 per cent of the 130 or so property companies listed in the London Stock Exchange operate in Europe. In addition, major firms of contractor developers like Taylor Woodrow have substantial and increasing interests, and British hotel groups have gone even beyond the Six—to Spain and the Algarve in the deep south. And, of course, there are more than just the publicly quoted companies. There are several private companies which are little smaller than some of the public ones and which have made a real impact on the development scene across the Channel. Mackenzie Hill have formed a subsidiary which after only two years already has about £15 million worth of work in France and a good looking programme in the thinking and negotiation stage elsewhere.

Invasion

A large part of the pressure for British development activity in the EEC is likely to come from the major financial institutions which have so great a weight of funds to invest. There is still, on the face of it, plenty of development and therefore investment opportunity in the United Kingdom but the insurance companies and pension funds have said often enough that there can never be a sufficient number of really good development propositions. Some of the insurance companies have begun to consolidate their forces for the invasion. Commercial Union's takeover of Holloway Saville gives that organisation an efficient and experienced development team possessed of a substantial European and Commonwealth record. They are not alone. Most of the major investors have established links one kind or another and many of them have already become involved with European development. The French investment potential through SICOMI (Société Immobilière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie) is a competitor with tax advantages but there is such a weight of investment available for the right schemes that United Kingdom sources that there will certainly be a substantial increase of interest. But the weight of investment will mean little without expertise and sub-

stantial experience of the European property market. And perhaps most important is a realisation that standard United Kingdom practice catering for standard United Kingdom demand and tastes cannot merely be transplanted with hope of success in Ghent, Lyons, and Milan. There are problems even when the English speaking peoples export popular developments to one another. The bowling alley craze in America spluttered like a damp squib in England until it was realised that what was family therapy in America was not family therapy here.

If there is room for mistake and misunderstanding between Anglo-Saxons, the risks in Europe must be even greater. And the professional societies themselves are constantly encouraging greater cooperation and understanding between the development professions in the United Kingdom. It is almost a cliché that communications between the professions must be improved but no one denies that there are areas of misunderstanding and difficulty which have been debated for years without solution.

Few members of the property professions believe that UK membership of the EEC will mean an invasion of the UK property scene by French, German, or Italian developers. But London office rents are twice those of any other European capital city and the attractions of investment in London property must have an appeal to developers from the mainland. Some of London's buildings have been backed by mainland money and there is plenty more where that came from. It is however true that few, if any, of the non-British real estate organisations on the mainland have bridgeheads or even footholds here. There have been rumours of American offers for estate agency firms in London but nothing has apparently emerged from Bonn or Paris. Any mainland company contemplating development here will need the services of a UK real estate firm—the fiscal and legislative maze is just as bad, if not worse, in this country.

This perhaps underlines the problems of going into Europe. Development organisations—whether entrepreneurial or financial—need experience and a bridgehead. Some have bought experience like Taylor Woodrow and Commercial Union—but others will rely on those British professional firms which have already earned their spurs in the countries of the Six—and which already have formidable relations in the UK for their size and range of skills. Skill and experience will count. There will be no George Brown to save a few skins by creating low supply and high demands.

PROPERTY IN THE GUARDIAN
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Civil Engineering

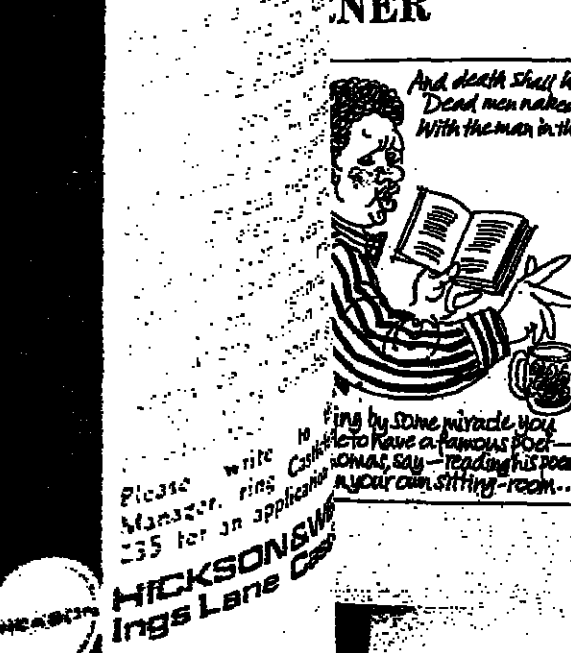
WEST LANCASHIRE
Civil Engineering

Discipline team will be led by the Project Director and assistants linked with a University Research Team working in the field.

The candidates will have been trained in social work or the sciences with wide experience in social field work. The team will be for three years with possible extensions.

Description, together with an application form can be sent from the Principal City Officer, Civic Centre, Barras Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 2BM. The closing date is 10th October.

THE THOUGHTS OF CITIZEN DOE



THE THOUGHTS OF CITIZEN DOE

And death shall have no dominion
Dead men naked they shall be one
With the man in the wind and the moon

Would you at the same time have
your record player belting out
Vaudeville records first symphony
or the Betty-Boop male choir?

You wouldn't? Try and tell that
to the people culture-dealers
on Teletext...

Case is put for political reform

By IAN AITKEN

A delegation from the Northern Ireland Labour Party which yesterday met the Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling, made it clear at a press conference afterwards that it was totally opposed to internment without trial.

The announcement that 219 internment orders had been issued by Mr. Faulkner was described as "one step towards a real bloodbath in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Vivian Simpson, the last remaining Opposition MP still formally attending sittings of the Stormont Parliament, said: "We are very badly disturbed. As a party we are totally opposed to internment. As a policy, internment is counter-productive politically, even if it is justified militarily."

Mr. Maudling was continuing his series of talks with grass-roots organisations from Northern Ireland at the Home Office. Mr. Simpson and his colleagues brought with them a formal Northern Ireland Labour Party motion for political reform in Ulster, including the creation of a Community Government of Social Reconstruction, the introduction of proportional representation in elections for the Stormont Parliament, the enlargement of the Senate and the House of Commons in Northern Ireland, and the carrying out of the committee system advocated by the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, earlier this year.

The delegation made it clear that it believes there should be a Northern Ireland Conference along the lines proposed by Mr. Maudling and that it should be confined to democratic political parties and the representatives of other bodies which forswear violence.

Not an issue

Northern Ireland's position as an integral self-governing entity within the United Kingdom should not be an issue at the conference, a policy statement issued by the delegation said. But Mr. Simpson and his colleagues also proposed the formation of a legal security commission of eminent lawyers from Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under the chairmanship of a distinguished Common-law judge, charged with the assessment of the case against those held under internment, and to keep developments in the field of security under constant surveillance.

The delegation suggested to Mr. Maudling that such a commission should be convened on neutral territory, such as the Isle of Man, that it should make provision for the security of witnesses appearing before it, and that witnesses should be allowed to be represented by counsel.

Mr. Archie McArdle, a Belfast fireman, added a plea for swift action to end the present situation. "We are going to be left with a ghost city. I am speaking as a fire officer and people in that capacity have been working right round the clock. It is impossible for them to continue working in that way. We are debilitated by the mad bombers, and by people, including MPs, who make foolish statements."

While Mr. Simpson and his colleagues were meeting Mr. Maudling, the Shadow Cabinet was meeting at Westminster to prepare for next week's emergency two-day debate.

In spite of pressure to table a motion attacking the Government's handling of the Ulster situation, Shadow Ministers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roy Jenkins (Mr. Wilson is in Moscow) decided to postpone a decision on whether to force a vote at the end of the debate.

However, it was already clear yesterday that there will be a division at the end of the debate, whether the Shadow Cabinet decides to make it official or not. A substantial number of backbench Labour MPs have every intention of voting against the Government even on a simple motion for the adjournment of the House if the Shadow Cabinet decides not to force a vote.

Mr. Jenkins and his colleagues did decide, however, on the front-bench speakers for the two-day debate. Mr. Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, will open on the first day, with Mr. Roy Hattersley winding up that night. Mr. Wilson will open the second day's debate, with Mr. George Thomson winding up.

IRA claims credit for 2 killings

From DEREK BROWN in Belfast

The Provisional wing of the IRA yesterday claimed credit for killing two soldiers in Northern Ireland on Tuesday. It did not claim any more victims yesterday, although the day contained several potential tragedies.

In Belfast, three petrol bombs were hurled at a bus filled with 30 handicapped children from St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic school. The bus was attacked by a group of youths in the Protestant Springfield Road. The bus was badly burned. Two of the children were taken to hospital with minor injuries and one was detained.

Shots were fired at the army in Belfast during the day and the soldiers returned about 10 rounds. A number of gelignite bombs and nail bombs were also thrown at the soldiers, but there were no casualties.

The soldier shot in the stomach in Belfast on Tuesday died in hospital last night. He was Private Paul Stephen Carter, aged 21, of the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Regiment, who came from Brighton. As he guarded an entrance to the Royal Victoria Hospital, gunmen fired several shots from a passing car. Private Carter is the twenty-first regular soldier to be killed in Northern Ireland this year.

Sectional violence erupted in the Ardoyne area of Belfast yesterday afternoon. Catholic families living in four streets in the mainly Protestant Old Park area claimed that their enclave was surrounded by Catholic youths. As he attacked Protestant school children, soldiers and police kept the two sides apart, but not before a garage, a public house and a clothing factory had been set on fire. Four nail bombs were thrown at the soldiers and they were also being stoned by Catholic youths.

Protestants in the area predictably blamed all the trouble on the Catholics, who they said had attacked Protestant school children. Soldiers and police kept the two sides apart, but not before a garage, a public house and a clothing factory had been set on fire. Four nail bombs were thrown at the soldiers and they were also being stoned by Catholic youths.

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Release of internees only 'window dressing'

Further "window dressing" releases of internees, designed to make easy cases for a projected appeal procedure, were predicted last night by Mr. Seamus O'Tuathail, the former editor of the "United Irishman", who was among the first 13 to be released from detention in Belfast.

Mr. O'Tuathail is a respected Dublin journalist, and was a regular contributor to the "Irish Times", which carried reports of conditions inside Crumlin Road gaol which he managed to have smuggled out in the early days of his detention.

He said last night that a larger number of releases was expected. The cynical explanation was that a board of appeal was to be established, and that Mr. Faulkner had signed orders against a number of obvious cases in which the board was

likely to recommend release in order to give it a head start. These were the clear cases of mistaken identity and of those obviously harmless people who had been picked up, he said, simply because they had been active in IRA campaigns in the previous generation.

As an example of the first category, he cited Mr. Charles Fleming, who, he said, was well into his 60s and who was arrested by soldiers after they had asked him his name, leaving his son, of the same name, asleep in bed. Of the latter category, he mentioned Mr. Liam Mulholland, who is interned in Crumlin Road gaol, who was first interned in 1929. "The idea that one of these people are a threat to the security of the State is absolute hogwash," he said.

The present view of internees, he said, was that the "no rent, no rates" campaign of civil disobedience should be continued, not merely until all internees had been released but until the Special Powers Act had been removed.

Crumlin Road gaol was overcrowded, he said, and the food unobtainable. Ninety per cent of those held had been treated brutally at one time or another, and even prison officers had been horrified at the treatment by the soldiers when prisoners were handed over.

Mr. Gerry Fitz, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said last night he was bitterly disappointed that internment orders had been signed in Northern Ireland. It would make it utterly impossible for his party to join the present round of Maudling talks.

"How can we talk about responsible participation in Government while our constituents are interned? How can we even go just to talk about internment when the door has been slammed like this?" he said.

First reactions in Dublin to the internment orders were, predictably, anger and shock, followed by a certain bewilderment. Political leaders see it as a major setback to hopes of a new deal emerging.

STOP PRESS

BERNAL DEAD

Professor John Desmond Bernal, the scientist, died in London yesterday after a long illness. He was aged 70.

ULSTER: KIDNAPPED

PC IS FREED

(See this page)

Ulster policeman released last night after being kidnapped and taken across border into Irish Republic. Constable Cairns Cuibert was taken blindfolded over border, and left to walk to Customs post.

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